



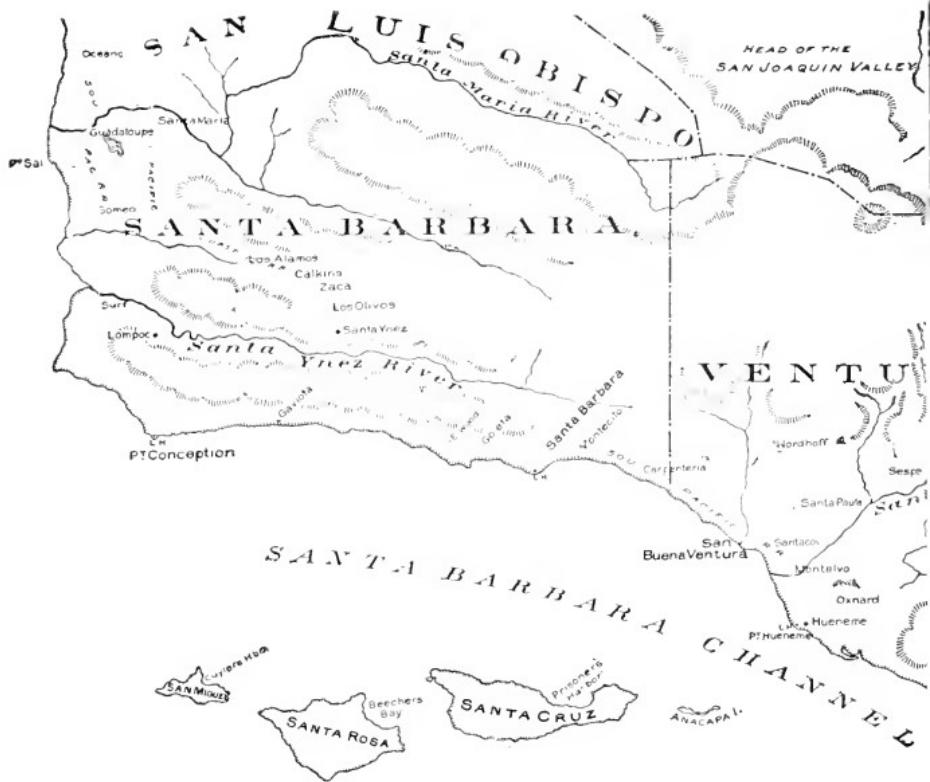
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E. Wachell.

LOS ANGELES CITY & COUNTY

CALIFORNIA

1903



P A C I F I C O C E A N
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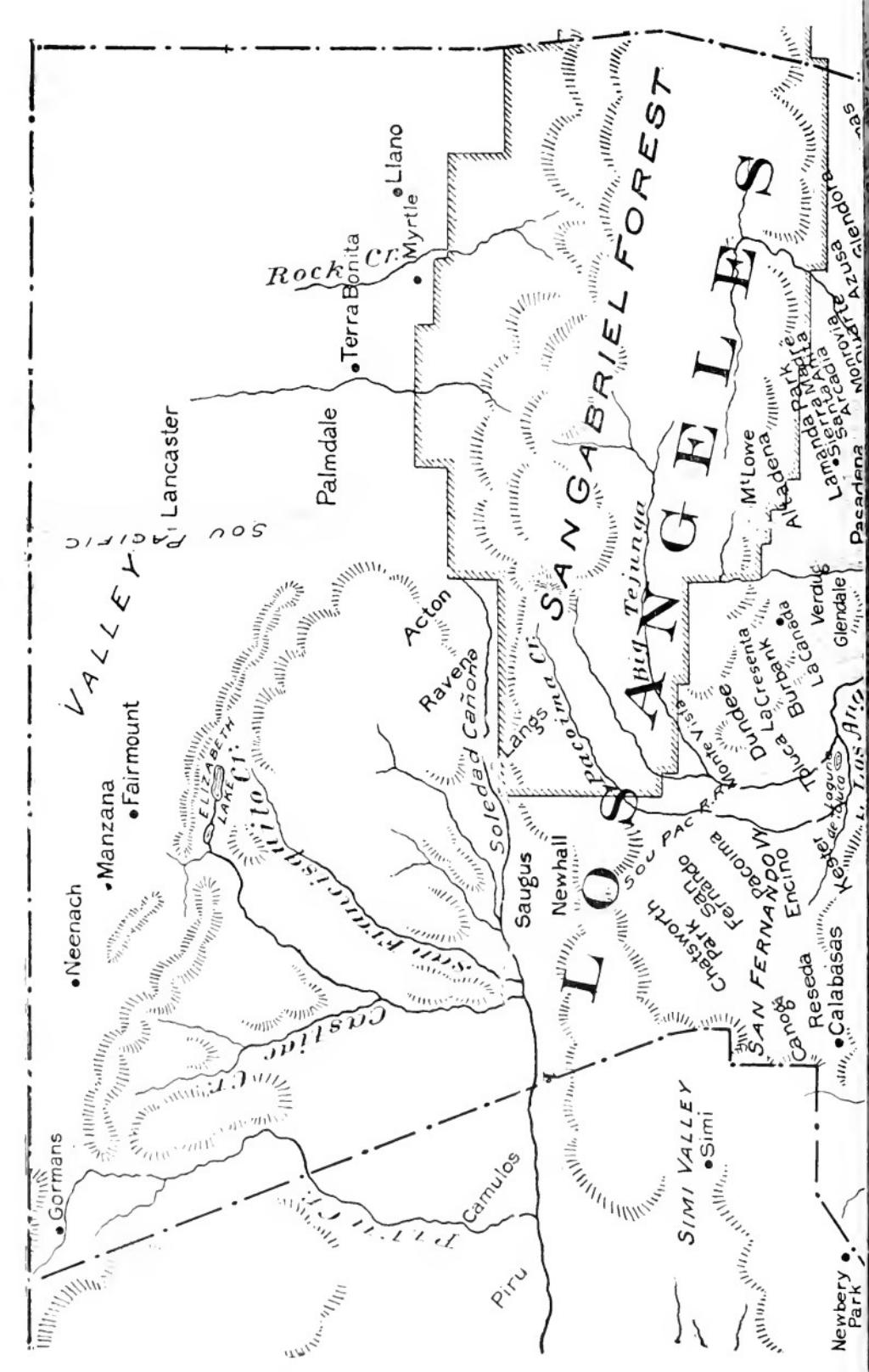
MAP
OF
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
Compiled from latest records
Dec 1898
For the
LOS ANGELES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Scale of Miles

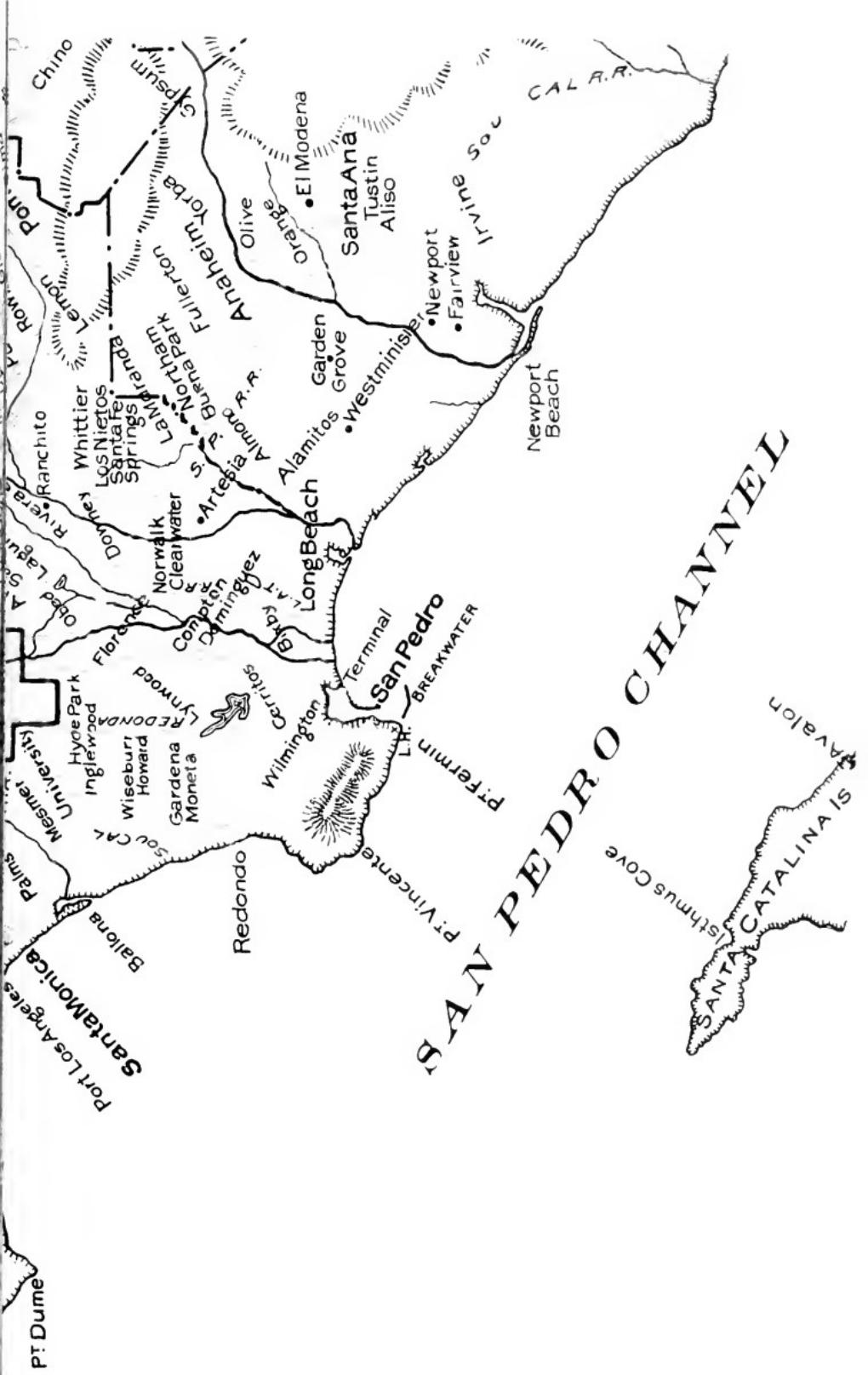


Legend
Railroads
Towns
County boundaries
Forest Reserve boundaries
State boundaries
L.H. Light Houses





A detailed map of the San Pedro Channel area, oriented diagonally. The map shows Santa Catalina Island with its coastline and internal features. Key locations labeled include "SANTA CATALINA IS.", "Isthmus Cove", "Breakwater", "Pedro Channel", and "New Berlin". The map uses a grid system with latitude and longitude lines.



(



A WINTER SCENE IN CALIFORNIA

"Pack your grip and come and see us; it's fine out here"

THE
CITY AND COUNTY
OF
LOS ANGELES
IN
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

WRITTEN BY

HARRY ELLINGTON BROOK

ELEVENTH EDITION, REVISED

MARCH, 1903

ISSUED BY THE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA



LOOKING THROUGH ARCHWAY, HOTEL GREEN, PASADENA

Southern California



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, regarded by many as the choicest section of this great country, is a little world of itself. Here, within an area of 45,000 square miles, may be found a wonderful variety of scenery and climate.

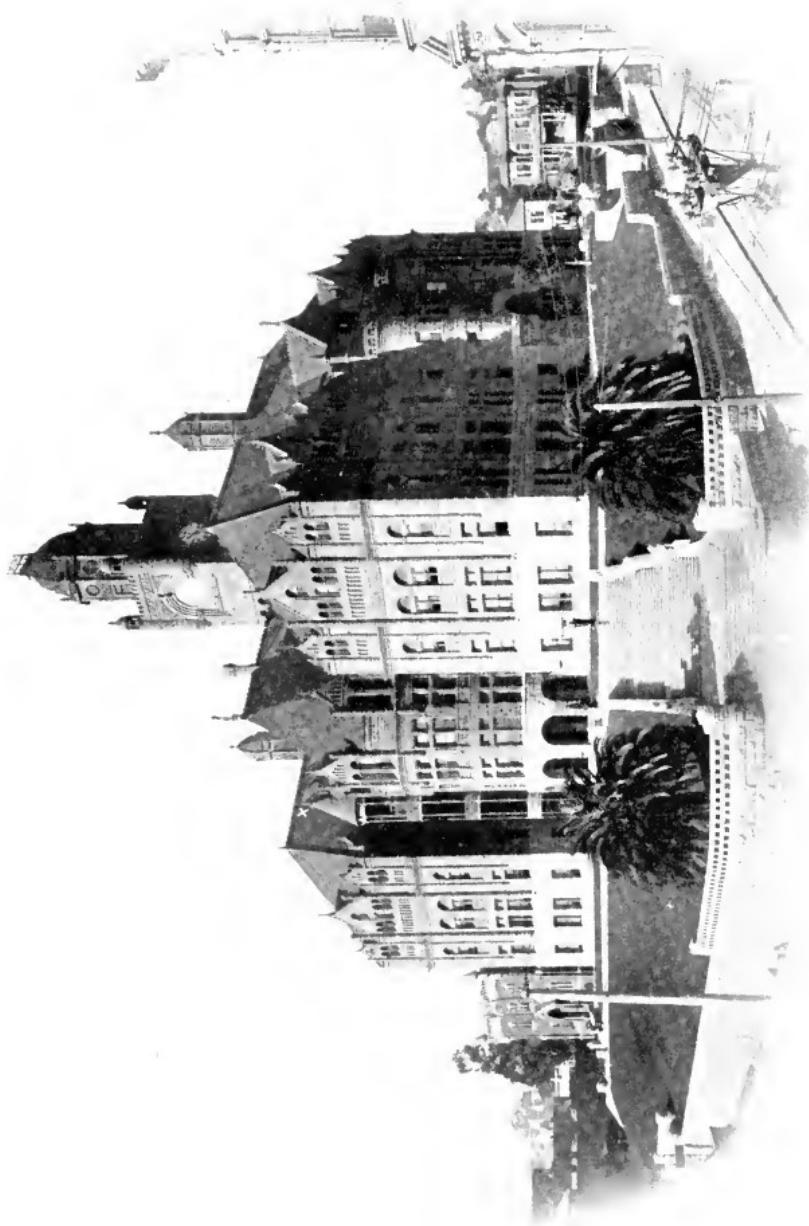
Along the coast line, which extends for a distance of 275 miles, it is cool in summer, with a constant breeze from the broad Pacific. At a distance of from 20 to 30 miles from the ocean, the breeze loses some of its power, but there is still sufficient to temper the summer heat. Farther inland, on the great plains of the Mojave and Colorado valleys, the sun rules throughout the year, and its rays in summer become somewhat too torrid for comfort, although, unlike the Eastern weather, the nights are almost invariably pleasant and cool.

1978357

The scenery is also varied. There are long stretches of valleys and mesas, rolling foothills, and higher up in the mountain ranges deep cañons, precipitous cliffs, and pine-clad summits, where on the northern slopes snow lingers late into the spring.

The section usually referred to as Southern California includes the seven southern counties of the State, namely, Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside, San Diego, Ventura and Santa Barbara. The area of this section is about equal to that of Pennsylvania, and nearly as large as England. The population, in 1880, was 64,371, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the population of the State. In 1890 it was 201,352, or $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the population of the State. Today it is 335,600, or more than 20 per cent of the population of California. The growth of this section has, indeed, been most remarkable.

One of the most noteworthy features of the development of Southern California during the past few years has been the utilization of an abundant subterranean water supply, which was not previously known to exist. Southern California can no longer with justice be referred to as a semi-arid section. It is estimated that during the past three years over 75,000 inches of water have been developed from underground sources, an amount sufficient to irrigate 500,000 acres of land.



LOS ANGELES COUNTY COURT HOUSE
With an all-year-round outdoor elevator, as shown by X

An Imperial County



IKE Southern California, Los Angeles county embraces within its limits a great variety of scenery and climate. Within its 4000 square miles of territory—an area almost as large as the State of Connecticut—may be found the climate and scenery of almost every part of the State, from the cool and breezy seashore to the warm inland plains and bracing mountain tops. Of the area of the county, about four-fifths is capable of cultivation, the remainder being mountainous. The shore line is 85 miles in length. Nine-tenths of the population is within 30 miles of the ocean.

The population of Los Angeles county, by the census of 1890, was 101,454. The population of the county by the census of 1900 was 170,298. The present population is over 200,000. The assessed valuation of property after equalization is \$118,226,624. The marvelous growth that has been made by this imperial county during the past few years may be seen from the statement that, by the census of 1880 the population was only 33,881, while the assessed valuation, in 1882, was only \$20,655,294. Thus, within the short space of twenty years, the population of the county has increased more than six-fold, and the assessed valuation of property in proportion. Great as this increase is, there are many conservative men who believe that the real growth of Los Angeles county has scarcely commenced; and the vast improvements that are provided for within the next few years warrant such a view of the future.

The chief industry of Los Angeles county is horticulture, the entire list of products including everything that can be grown in the State, and almost everything that can be raised in semi-tropic countries. The area of land within the county devoted to horticultural purposes is being rapidly extended, as the large tracts are subdivided and improved.

Los Angeles county is well provided with transportation facilities. A dozen lines of steam railroad and as many electric roads center in Los Angeles city, tapping almost every section of the county, while coast steamships call regularly at the leading seaports.

Perhaps the most important enterprise for Los Angeles that has yet been commenced is the big breakwater now being constructed



by the Federal Government at San Pedro, for which an appropriation of \$3,000,000 was made by Congress. By means of this breakwater the depth of water over the bar will be so increased as to permit ocean-going vessels to come to the wharves, and Los Angeles will then be able to compete for its share of the growing Oriental trade. An appropriation has also been secured for work on the inner harbor. Other improvements, such as dry docks, wharves and fortifications, will follow the harbor work. Other shipping points of the county are Port Los Angeles, near Santa Monica, and Redondo.

The rapid growth of Los Angeles county is shown by the statement that during the decade between 1890 and 1900 this county made the largest growth of any county in the State, namely, 67.8 per cent, the percentage of growth of the State at large during that decade being less than 23 per cent. The prosperity enjoyed by Los Angeles county is strikingly shown by statistics of the percentage of mortgage indebtedness to real estate values. These were recently, for the State at large, 12 per cent, for Los Angeles county, 5 1-5 per cent. The figures for Los Angeles city and San Francisco were 5 1-5 and 11½ respectively.

The San Gabriel Valley, which has always been considered a choice section of Los Angeles county, has the Sierra Madre range on the north. These mountains are grand and precipitous, enclosing the valley like a wall. This valley is undoubtedly the best known of any portion of Southern California. Even before there was any "boom" here worthy of mention, lands in the valley commanded a comparatively high price. As with most attractive sections, the level-headed mission fathers discovered its advantages, and founded the San Gabriel Mission—whose church is still in good preservation—in 1771. Now three railroads traverse the valley, and the land is rapidly being transformed into a succession of small homes and thriving little cities. The valley contains 100 square miles of territory. Under the shadow of the mountains, and separated from the lower plains by symmetrical foothills, the air is dry and bracing, proving beneficial to invalids who cannot bear closer proximity to the ocean. The San Gabriel contains some of the choicest fruit land in Southern California, and is largely devoted to the raising of oranges and lemons, as well as deciduous fruits.

Pasadena, a beautiful city of over 10,000 population, is located at the foot of the Sierra Madre range, about seven miles from



MRS. JESSIE BENTON FREMONT'S HOME, LOS ANGELES

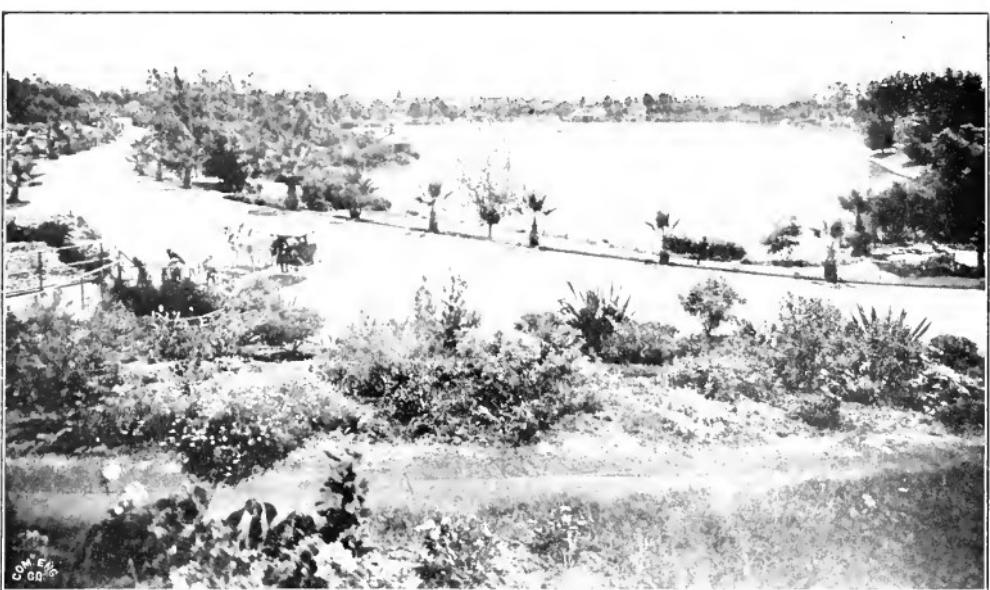
Los Angeles. Within twenty-five years Pasadena has grown from a sheep pasture to a city of beautiful homes, with a world-wide reputation. Other settlements in the valley are Alhambra, Monrovia, Duarte and Azusa, all of which are mainly supported by horticulture.

Adjoining the San Gabriel Valley on the east is the Pomona Valley. Irrigation is cheaply supplied to this section from the San Antonio river, which comes down out of the cañon of the same name, a romantic spot, and a favorite resort for pleasure-seekers. The soil and climate of this section are peculiarly adapted to the culture of citrus fruits, which flourish here in great luxuriance. Railroad facilities are very good, and increasing, which has caused the valley to settle up rapidly. It contains a number of flourishing towns, the chief of which is Pomona, one of the most thriving cities of Southern California. For miles in every direction around Pomona extend continuous orchards of oranges, lemons, apricots, peaches, prunes, olives and other fruit trees, a specialty being made of olive culture.

Other important sections of the county are the Cahuenga Valley, a frostless suburban section, the Los Nietos Valley, a well watered district, noted for its corn, alfalfa and dairy products; the stretch of country between Los Angeles city and the ocean, over which the city is destined to spread before many years; the San Fernando Valley, north of Los Angeles, in which much fine wheat is raised; and Antelope Valley, an elevated region in the northern part of the county, where land is cheap, and, with water, very productive.



UNIQUE RAILROAD STATION ON SANTA FE AT LA MIRADA



WESTLAKE PARK, LOS ANGELES



WEST PARK, HOTEL GREEN, PASADENA

The Southwestern Metropolis

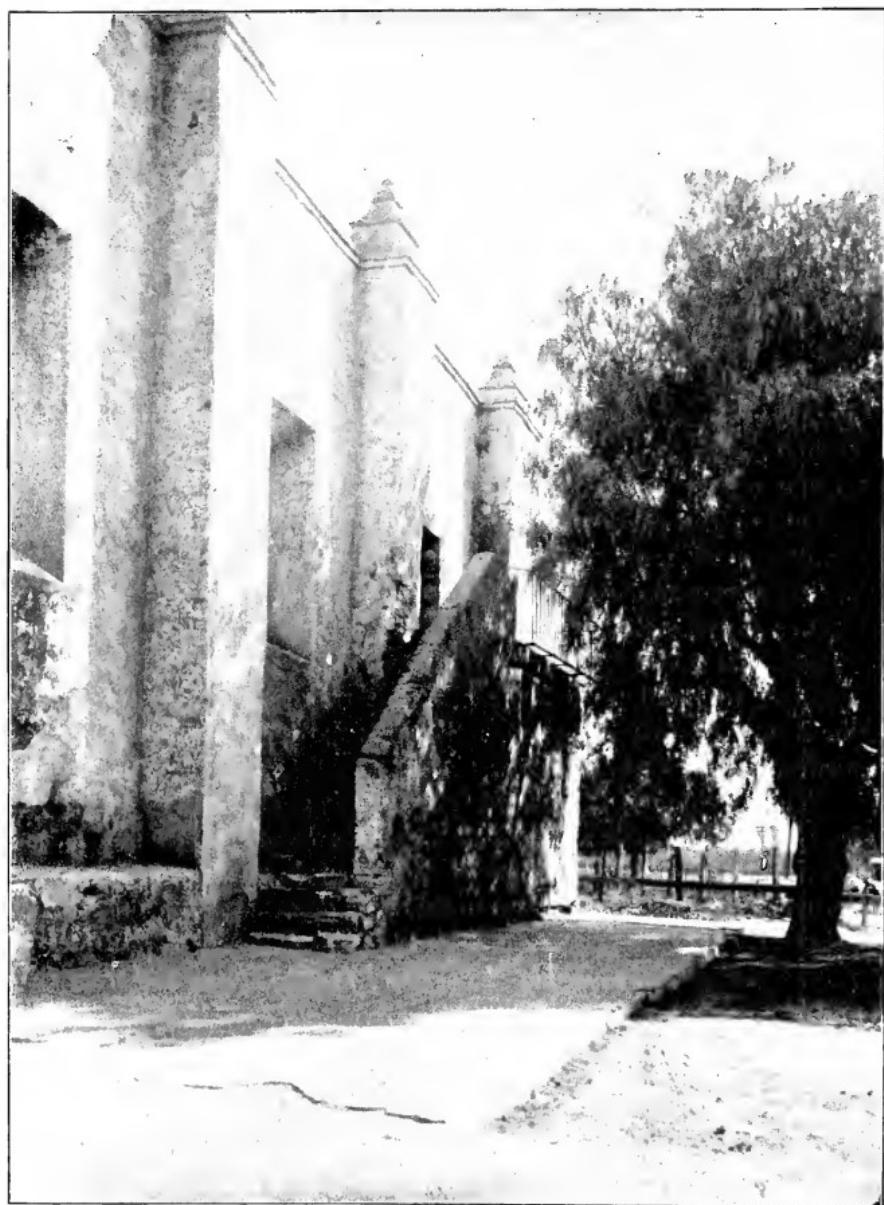


EW cities in the United States have had such a remarkable and varied history as Los Angeles, the chief city of Southern California, and the commercial metropolis of the southwestern corner of the United States. Few cities of this size, moreover, are so well known throughout the length and breadth of this country, and abroad. The rapid growth of Los Angeles, from an insignificant semi-Mexican town to a metropolitan city, has been told and retold, until it is familiar to millions of Americans, while the attractions offered by the city to health-seekers, pleasure-seekers, and tourists, have been spread abroad by hundreds of thousands of visitors, who, after one trip to this section, are in most cases anxious to return, and frequently become permanent residents.

During the past twenty years Los Angeles has grown from a population of 11,000 in 1880, to 102,479 by the census of 1900. The present population is estimated at 125,000. There are three leading features that have contributed to such growth. These are climate, soil and location. Any one of these advantages would be sufficient to build up a large city, but taken together they insure the future of Los Angeles as the metropolis of the southwestern portion of the United States.

The pueblo of *Nuestra Señora Reina de Los Ángeles* was founded on September 4, 1781, by soldiers from the mission of San Gabriel, under the protection of the Spanish governor. The first census of the little city, taken in August, 1790, gave the total population at 141. They were a mixed class, composed of one European, seventy-two Spanish-Americans, seven Indians, twenty-two mulattos and thirty-nine mestizos. As recently as 1831, fifty years after the founding of the pueblo, the population was only 770. In January, 1847, the population was 1500.

The census of 1880 gave Los Angeles a population of 11,311. Business was dull, and there was no sign that the city was on the eve of a marvelous growth. Five years later, on November 9, 1885, the last spike was driven in the Atlantic and Pacific Railway at the Cajon Pass, thus completing a new overland route from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and providing Los Angeles with competition in over-



STAIRWAY, SAN GABRIEL MISSION

This Mission was built in 1771, and is still in use. Eleven miles east of Los Angeles, on the Southern Pacific and the Pacific Electric Railway

land railroad transportation. From that time the growth of the city was wonderfully rapid. The great real estate boom of 1885-7 is a matter of history, as is also the wonderful manner in which Los Angeles held up under the reaction that inevitably followed the collapse of the over-speculation of that period.

Considering that twelve years ago there was not a single paved street in the city, Los Angeles has made remarkable progress in street improvements. There are now over 200 miles of graded and graveled streets, over 20 miles of paved streets, 350 miles of cement and asphalt sidewalk, and 160 miles of sewer. Los Angeles has a complete sewer system, including an outfall sewer to the ocean.

At night Los Angeles presents a brilliant appearance. It was the first city in the United States to entirely abandon gas for street lighting, and replace it by electricity, which was done eighteen years ago. It is now one of the best lighted cities in the Union. Many of the lamps are on high masts. Seen from one of the surrounding hills, the view of the city at night is most beautiful and striking.

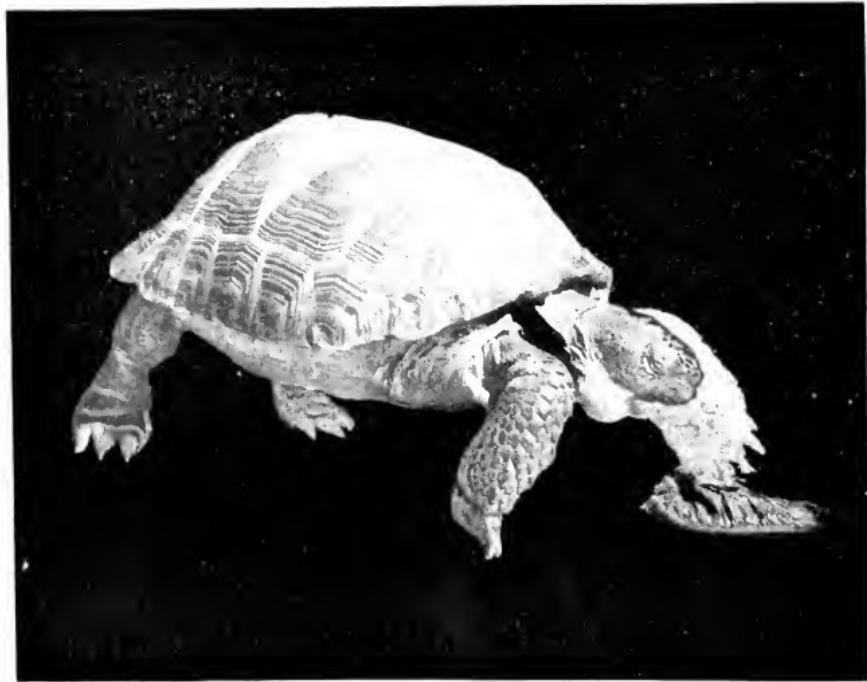
That Los Angeles is, and will always remain, the commercial metropolis of Southern California, admits of no doubt. The city possesses the great natural advantage of being located on the shortest route, by the easiest grades, between the Pacific and the Atlantic oceans. The merchants of Los Angeles do a large business with a section of country extending from the eastern limits of Arizona to Fresno on the north. The principal articles of export are fruits, fresh and dried; potatoes and vegetables, beans, wine and brandy, wool, honey, canned goods, sugar, wheat, corn and barley. Wheat is sometimes shipped from one of the ports of Los Angeles county direct to Europe.

Los Angeles, as the commercial metropolis of the Southwest, is becoming an important factor of wholesale trade, the merchants supplying the large territory extending from New Mexico on the southeast to Fresno on the north. Many Northern and Eastern houses have established branches here.

The banks of Los Angeles are noted throughout the country for their solid and prosperous condition, with deposits aggregating \$43,000,000. The clearings of the Los Angeles city banks for the year 1902 amounted to over \$243,683,927, an increase of nearly 68 per cent over 1901, and of more than 300 per cent over 1898. Los Angeles has been leading all cities of the United States in in-



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, LOS ANGELES, CAL.



HUMBO, THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TURTLE
He came to the Chamber in 1890

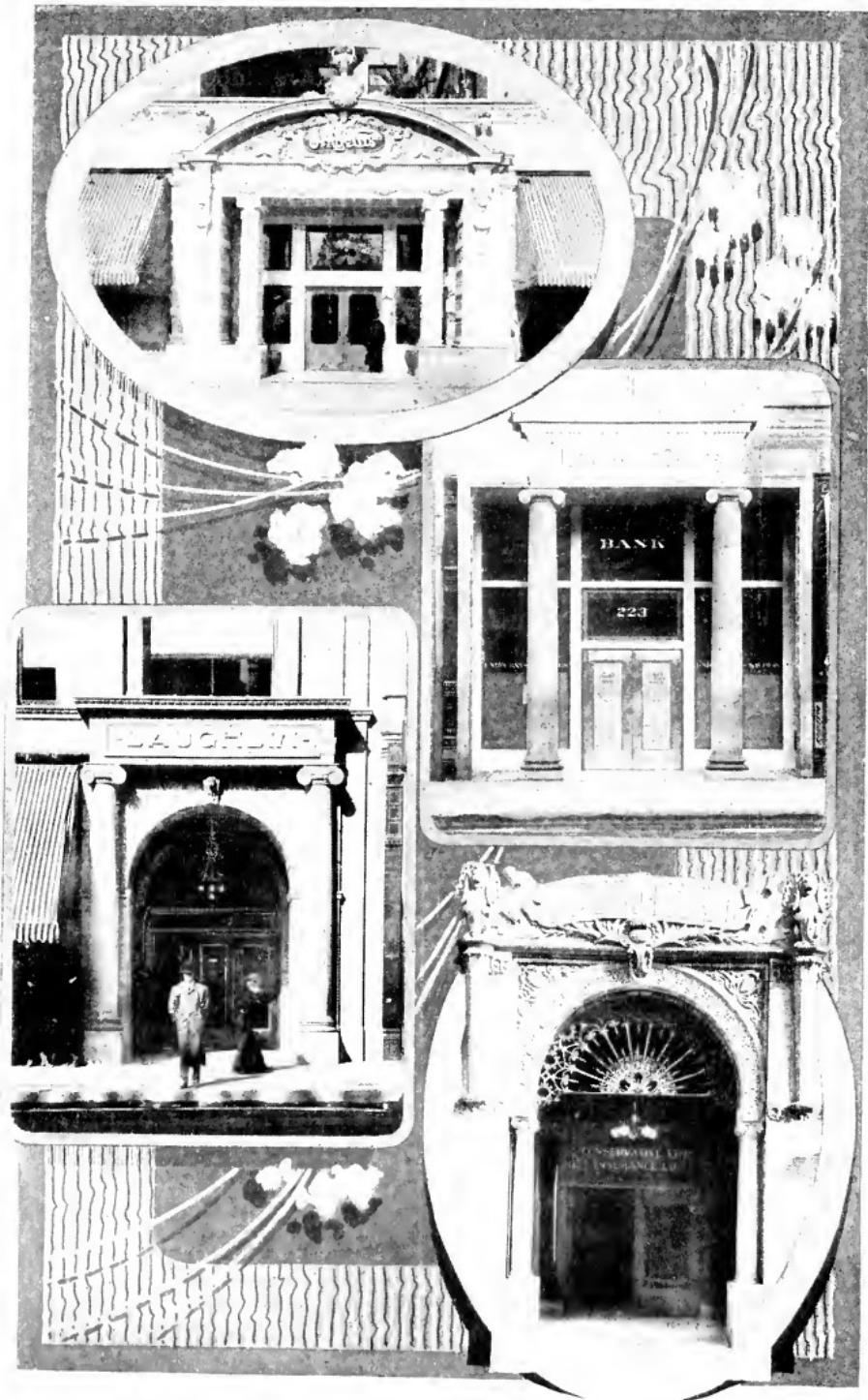
crease of bank clearings. The strength of the Los Angeles banks has been shown by the success with which they have ridden out financial storms during the past decade.

Los Angeles enjoys railroad competition in the shape of three transcontinental lines, and work commenced on a fourth, by way of Southern Nevada and Utah, which will shorten the distance from Los Angeles to Chicago over 200 miles. This company has been organized by a syndicate of capitalists headed by Senator Clark of Montana, who have acquired the Terminal Railway as the Pacific Coast end of the new transcontinental line, which will open up to Los Angeles a section in Southern Utah and Nevada that is marvelously rich in coal, iron, silver and other minerals. The company is known as the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad. The line of the Santa Fe system from San Francisco to Los Angeles is open. The Coast line of the Southern Pacific to San Francisco by way of Santa Barbara is in operation. Altogether there are a dozen lines of railway centering in Los Angeles. The Pacific Coast Steamship Company runs vessels every few days from Los Angeles county ports to San Francisco and San Diego.

Reference has already been made to the commencement of work by the national government on a deep-water harbor at San Pedro. This work, when completed, will undoubtedly give a great impetus to foreign commerce, and Los Angeles will before long become an important point for Oriental trade.

When the Nicaragua canal is constructed, the coast of Los Angeles county will be on the direct course of steamships sailing from the Atlantic coast and from European to Asiatic ports. It will also furnish a greatly enlarged market for the horticultural products of this section.

The street railway system of Los Angeles is very complete, although it has been built up within a little less than twenty years, previous to which time there was only one horse-car line in the city. At present, there is probably no city of the size in the United States that has such a modern and well equipped street-car system, the total mileage of single track being over 160 miles, of which nearly all is electric. In addition to the local electric lines there are suburban lines from Los Angeles to Santa Monica, by two different routes; from Los Angeles to Redondo, also by two routes; from Los Angeles to Long Beach, from Los Angeles to Pasadena and Altadena,



A FEW ENTRANCES IN LOS ANGELES

from Los Angeles to San Pedro, and from Los Angeles to Alhambra and San Gabriel. The last named line has been extended to Monrovia, and work is now commencing on a complete system of suburban lines, which will take in all the important points within thirty miles of Los Angeles, embracing altogether a network of about 500 miles of electric railroad.

For a dozen years past Los Angeles has been the scene of great activity in building operations. Scores of fine business blocks and hundreds of handsome residences have been built. The value of the buildings erected in Los Angeles during the year 1902 amounted to nearly \$10,000,000.

Every variety of location for a residence may be found within the city limits of Los Angeles, and the person who cannot be suited here must indeed be hard to please. The city lies about midway between the Sierra Madre range of mountains and the ocean, and about 300 feet above the sea-level. The Los Angeles river, which is almost devoid of water during the summer, but is sometimes transformed into a torrent for a few days in winter, runs through the city from north to south. In the northern and western portions of the city limits are hills of considerable altitude, from which magnificent views may be obtained of the surrounding valleys, with the ocean in the distance, the picture being framed in the north by a succession of grand old mountains.

The southern and southwestern portions of the city are level, with a gentle slope to the southwest. Across the river is the section known as Boyle Heights, a high, gravelly table or mesa land.

There are a dozen public parks within the city limits, aggregating over six hundred acres, of which six are of considerable size. Westlake park, 35 acres in area, at the end of the Seventh street car line, is one of the most popular open-air resorts. It has a lake with boats, fine drives and extensive views from the adjacent hills. Concerts are given on Sundays. Eastlake park, in East Los Angeles, covers fifty acres, and has been made quite attractive. Here also is a lake. The park nurseries are located here. Prospect park, on Boyle Heights, is a small but beautiful place, with many choice trees and shrubs. The oldest and best improved of the city parks, on Sixth street, not far from the business center, is known as Central park. The trees here have attained a large growth. Hollenbeck park is a tract of about twenty acres, on the east side of the river,



ROSES AND ORANGES, LOS ANGELES COUNTY

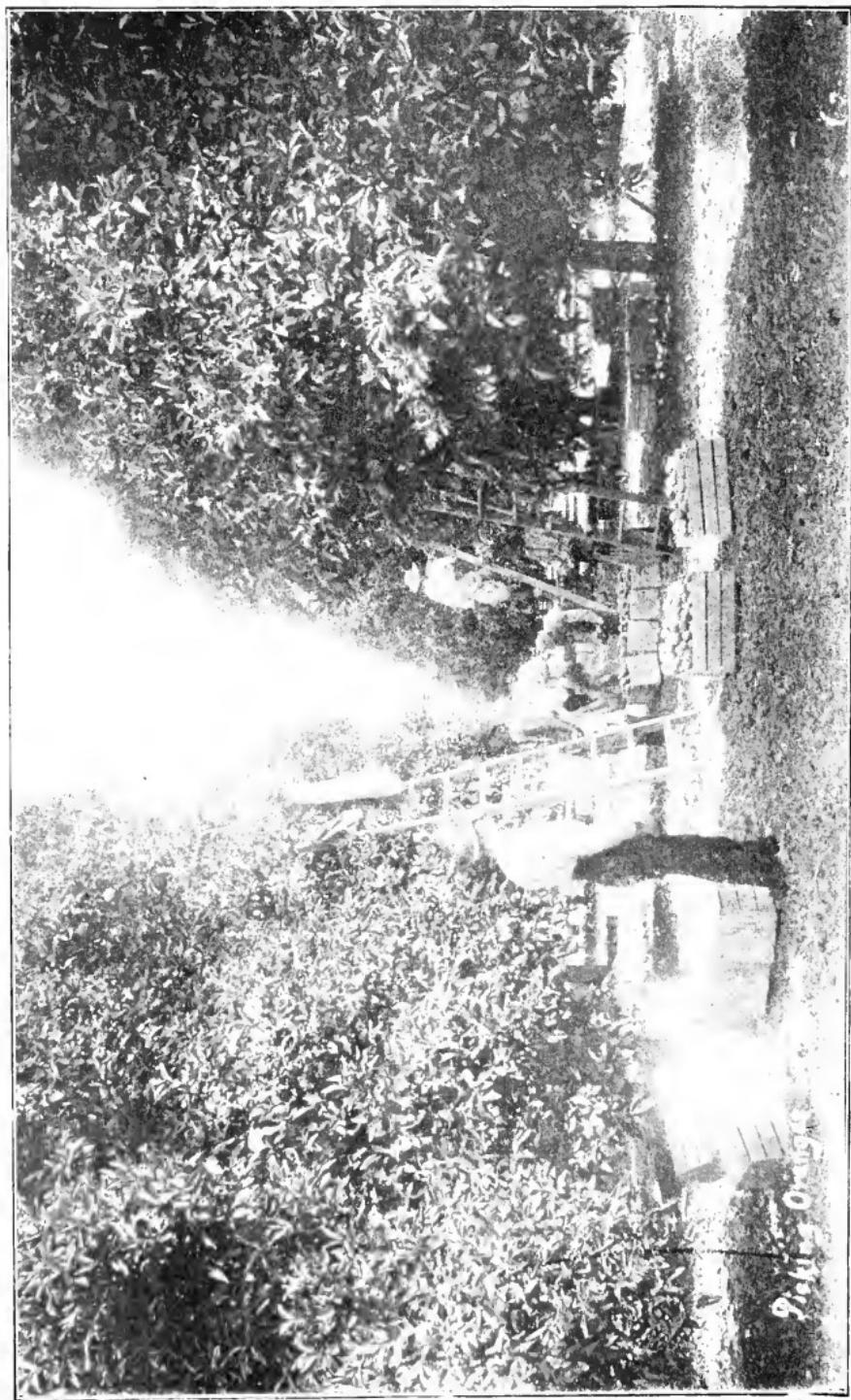
on Boyle Heights. It has been improved with shade trees and a small lake. Echo park, a beautifully improved tract in the north-western part of the city, contains the largest body of water in Los Angeles.

Elysian park, 500 acres in area, is the only park of considerable size, a remnant of the thousands of acres of such land that the city formerly owned. It may be safely said that this tract offers the greatest possibilities for diversity of growths of any piece of ground within the limits of an American municipality. Much of the land is within the frostless belt. The views of mountain, valley and ocean, city and plain, are grand in the extreme.

What has been said in regard to Elysian park is true of the latest acquisition to the parks of Los Angeles—Griffith park—a tract of 3000 acres, donated to the city by a public-spirited citizen. It is located about a mile north of the city limits, and embraces a varied assortment of mountain, foothill and valley scenery. A boulevard, to connect the parks of Los Angeles, has been commenced.

After all is said, the chief attraction of Los Angeles to new arrivals, lies in its beautiful homes. The rare beauty of the grounds surrounding the attractive homes of Los Angeles, Pasadena and other Los Angeles county cities, is a constant theme of admiration on the part of Eastern visitors. Other cities can show grander business blocks, but when it comes to gardens, Los Angeles is *facile princeps*. The mildness of the climate permits the most delicate plants and trees to flourish in the open air all through the winter. At Christmas may be seen hedges of calla lilies, geranium bushes ten feet and more in height, and heliotrope covering the side of a house, while the jasmine, tuberose and orange make the air heavy with their delicious perfume. Giant bananas wave their graceful leaves in the gentle breeze, and often ripen their fruit; the fan and date palm grow to mammoth proportions, and roses of a thousand varieties run riot. A majority of the residences stand in spacious grounds, a lot of 50x150 feet being the smallest occupied by a house of any pretension, even within a stone's throw of the business streets. Many have from one to five acres of ground, all in a high state of cultivation, with well kept, verdant lawns, upon which the fig, orange and palm cast a grateful shade. Along the sides of the streets shade trees are also the rule, the favorite varieties being the graceful pepper, which grows to a great size, the eucalyptus, and the grevillea.

PICKING ORANGES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY



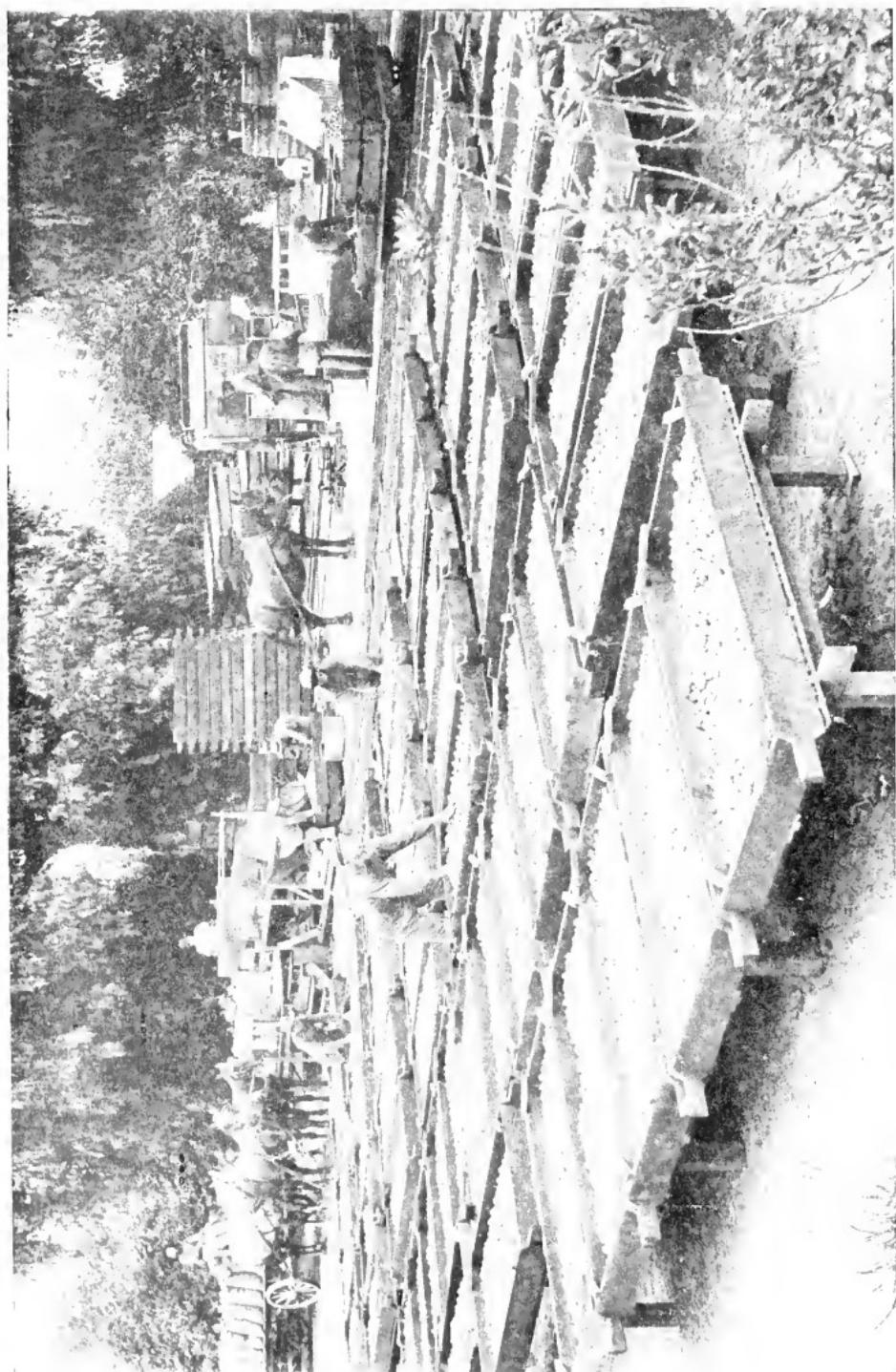
The almost universal material for residences in Southern California is wood—pine and redwood, the latter being used altogether for outside and largely for inside finish. This material, while amply sufficient for the climate, lends itself to graceful decoration undreamed of by those who have been accustomed to houses of brick or stone.

A great variety of architecture is found among the residences of Los Angeles. The picturesque and comfortable early Mission style of architecture, which should have been more extensively adopted long ago by the American settlers, is at length coming into vogue. Some of the more pretentious of these residences, in the Mission style of architecture, have spacious tiled court-yards, covered with glass, in which fountains splash, flowers bloom and birds warble.

It costs less to build in Southern California now than it did in the boom days. Again, a \$10,000 residence here is as good as a \$20,000 residence in the East.

One of the most attractive features about a home in this section is the wonderful rapidity with which vegetation of all kinds grows, so that instead of having to wait years for a new residence to assume a settled and homelike appearance, the owner has to wait only a few months until his house is surrounded with thrifty plants and climbing vines, while even some trees, as in the case of the eucalyptus, grow up to a respectable size from the seed within a year, and can be planted around the lot while less rapidly growing trees are attaining size, thus obviating the bare, hard appearance which attaches to new residences in less favored climates, however beautiful, architecturally, the buildings may be.

The population of Los Angeles is cosmopolitan. During the past ten years it has received accessions to its population from every State in the Union, and from almost every country in the world. For instance, a statement published in the Los Angeles Times showed that, five years ago, of the 53,413 voters on the great register of Los Angeles county, only 5244, or less than 10 per cent., were natives of California. There were 5048 from New York State, 4530 from Ohio, 4106 from Illinois, 3070 from Pennsylvania, 2237 from Iowa, 2179 from Missouri, and the balance from 43 other States and Territories, including Hawaii. Of the foreign born voters, numbering 10,430, or nearly 20 per cent of the total, 2446 were from Germany, 1747 from England, 1581 from British America, 1576 from Ireland, and the balance from 27 other foreign countries. Papers are published in the German, French, Spanish, Italian, Basque and Chinese languages. There are several thousand Chinese in and around Los Angeles, who are engaged in raising vegetables, or employed in housework. They have a residence section of their own, adjoining the old Plaza, in the geographical center of the city.



As a Health Resort

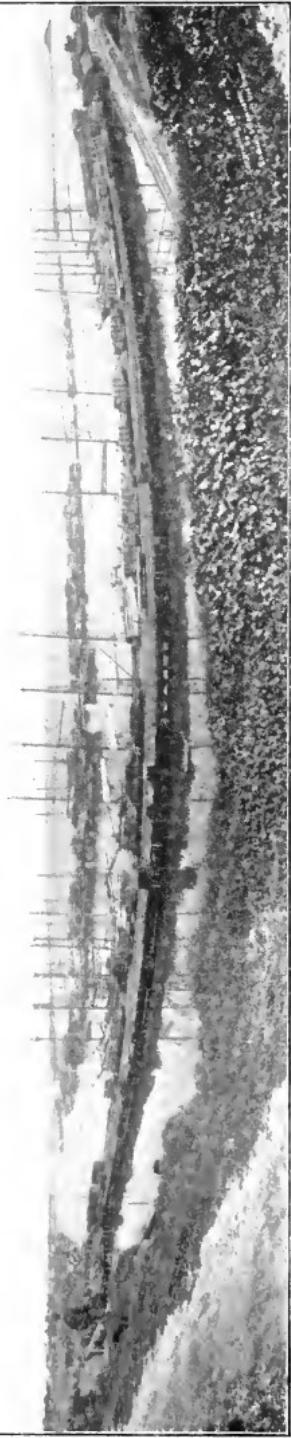


WHILE Southern California claims a climate superior to that of the northern part of the State, Los Angeles county justly boasts of possessing the choicest and most varied climatic conditions that are to be found in any of the Southern counties. A remarkable variety of climate may be found within the borders of Los Angeles county, and even within a couple of hours' journey. On the coast it is cool in summer, with occasional fogs at night, a climate that is soothing to the nervous. Farther inland it becomes warmer, and in places decidedly hot at times, though, owing to the dry atmosphere, a temperature of one hundred degrees here is less oppressive than eighty degrees on the Atlantic coast. Then as the mountains are climbed, cool, bracing air is again encountered. On a winter's day the traveler may breakfast by the seashore, after a dip in the ocean, lunch amid the orange groves, and dine in the snow fields of the Sierra. There is climate here to suit every one.

There is no winter and summer in Los Angeles county. They are represented by a wet and dry season. The former is far from a steady downpour, as some suppose. The rainy season is the pleasantest time of the year. A beautiful sight is the birth of spring in this section, following the first considerable downfall in the winter months. The bare, brown hills are transformed by a mantle of vivid green, soon followed by a variegated carpet of wild flowers. Three or four days of rainfall are followed by as many weeks of sunny skies. The average rainfall is seventeen inches.

This is an "all-the-year-round climate," pleasing in summer as well as in winter. There is none of the depressing heat or the insect pests which drive people from Florida as soon as summer commences. It is not an enervating climate, but bracing and full of electricity; a climate that makes the sick well and the strong more vigorous. The nights are cool, blankets being always needed.

Little information is to be gained from tables showing "mean average temperatures." A section which has a summer temperature of 120 degrees, and a winter temperature of 40 degrees, shows an average temperature of 80 degrees, so also does a section which has a summer temperature of 85, and a winter temperature of 75.



SAN PEDRO INNER HARBOR

The following table shows the average maximum and minimum temperature in Los Angeles for the twenty years from 1880 to 1900, the figures being furnished by the Weather Bureau of the United States:

	Max.	Min.
January	76	34
February	79	36
March	82	38
April	87	42
May	90	44
June	92	48
July	93	52
August	95	53
September	97	49
October	90	44
November	86	39
December	80	36

The lowest temperature recorded during this entire period was 28 degrees, and during the entire period of twenty years there were only six months in which the temperature fell below the freezing point. Even on these occasions this temperature was maintained for only a limited time, generally in the early morning.

In considering the summer temperature, it should be remembered that the climate of Southern California is so free from moisture that, as stated, a temperature of 100 degrees here is far more comfortable than one of 80 degrees on the Atlantic coast. This is proven by the fact that farm laborers continue to work in the open fields during the hottest periods, while sunstroke is unknown.

On rare occasions during the winter months, there are here and there light frosts, but never sufficient to damage mature semi-trop-



WOMEN'S CLUB HOUSE, LOS ANGELES

ical trees. In the lower places, nursery stock of delicate trees and young growths are occasionally frosted, and such plants as the calla lily and banana are nipped. Again there are belts where peas, beans, tomatoes and other vegetables grow all through the winter, while, throughout the length and breadth of Los Angeles county, the heliotrope, geranium and jasmine blossoms shed their perfume from thousands of gardens in mid-winter. The constant suction of the prevailing winds from the ocean during the day and to the ocean at night, prevents the possibility of malarial conditions. In short, the climate of Los Angeles county is one that leaves a person entirely untrammeled, free to work or play in the open air almost every day in the year, without having to give a thought to the weather.

In "California of the South," Dr. Walter Lindley writes as follows in regard to the influence of this climate upon invalids:

"The cases which may hope for benefit by coming to Southern



A 100-POUND BLACK BASS.

Caught at Catalina with hook and line, by Mrs. Genl. W. A. Barrett.

California are, first and foremost, the feeble and invalid from whatever cause; those who find the drain upon vitality in a harsh climate too great for them; who have need to spend a considerable portion of each day in the open air, yet who in their own climate are prevented from so doing by the inclemency of the weather; those who need clear skies and sunshine, to whom the refreshing sleep of a cool, bracing night is a necessity after the warmth of the summer day; those to whom enfeebled digestion or to whose capricious appetites a market stocked with fresh vegetables, fruits and berries, every month in the year, is of importance. For such and for all who are suffering from the nervous prostrations of over-work, there is probably no better climate to be found. It is a climate in which the drain upon vitality is, with any proper manner of living, less than the gain."

Dyspeptic troubles yield readily to an open-

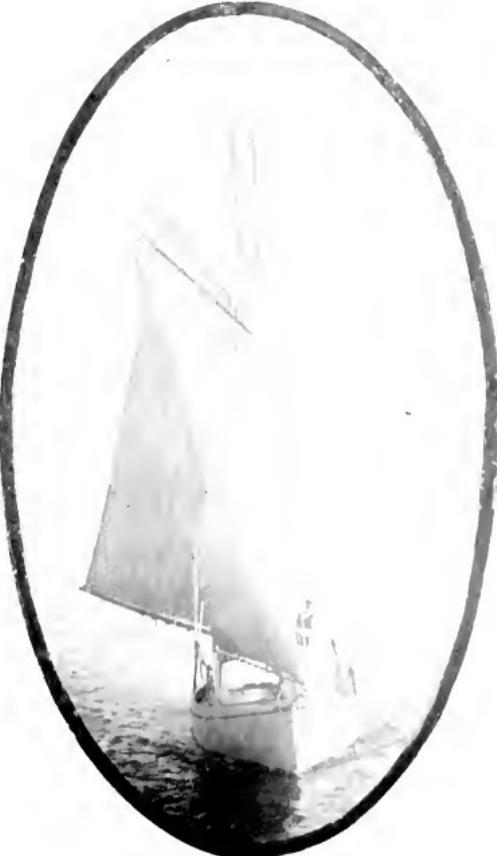
air life in Southern California, and to the variety of fresh fruits which may be obtained here at all seasons of the year. Persons of delicate constitutions, who are unable to endure severe climatic changes, put on flesh and grow robust here.

The death rate of Los Angeles city averages about 12 per 1000, which is very favorable in consideration of the fact that this is a resort to which many come who are far advanced in disease.

One of the main advantages of the climate of Los Angeles county to invalids is its stability—its lack of great variation between summer and winter. The following table shows the difference between the monthly means of temperature in January and July at some of the most climatically favored spots on the globe:

Melbourne	18
Auckland, N. Z., Cadiz ..	19
Malta	22
Rome	25
Pensacola, Sacramento,	
Cairo	27
Jacksonville, Fla.	28
Jerusalem, Nice, Naples..	30
Los Angeles	15

Finally, it should be mentioned that the cyclones and tornadoes, which have been working such disaster east of the mountains, during the past few years, are unknown in Los Angeles county. Thunder storms are occasionally seen in the mountains, at a distance of from fifteen to fifty miles, but very rarely visit the plains. It is not claimed that the climate of Los Angeles is perfect, but it may safely be asserted that it approaches as near to perfection as can be found upon the globe.



YACHTING AT TERMINAL



PICKING OLIVES - LARGEST OLIVE GROVE IN THE WORLD, SAN FERNANDO



Profit and Pleasure Combined

THE ideal of many Americans, who have become weary of the constant struggle for existence in mercantile pursuits, a struggle which is growing more onerous from year to year, is a small farm, in some pleasant section of the country, where, under sunny skies, they may support their families in comfort, and end their days in peace, without being disturbed by the shadow of the sheriff or the poor-house.

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There is no section of the United States in which this ideal may be so well realized as in Los Angeles county. In no other section can an acre of land be made to yield products of so great value. Here may be found beautiful rural homes, whose owners are within touch of social life, and enjoy the best features of the city and country combined.

There is a great variety of soil, as well as of climate, in Los Angeles county, varying from light sandy loam to heavy adobe. The price of land also varies greatly, ranging from \$30 to \$100 per acre for lands adapted to grain, hay and deciduous fruits, without irrigation, up to \$250 or \$300 per acre for first-class citrus land, with an ample water right. Land may be purchased in Los Angeles county on easy terms. A great many improved places, with bearing orchards and comfortable houses, are always in the market, there being, here, as elsewhere, a considerable number of citizens who are never content to stay very long in one place, even though that place be as near perfection as can be found on earth. For those who have the means, it is often more advisable to purchase one of these improved places than to buy raw land and improve it.



CALIFORNIA IN WINTER

The subject of irrigation is one that troubles many Eastern people, who think of coming to settle in California, to judge from the inquiries that are received. A mistaken idea prevails to some extent in the East, that farming is only carried on in Los Angeles county by means of irrigation, and that without it crops would be a failure. For all grains and winter crops irrigation is not employed. Corn is irrigated in some localities, being a summer crop, but is successfully grown in many places without irrigation. Upon some lands, after a crop raised without irrigation has been harvested, another is raised by means of irrigation. On irrigated land two or three crops a year are frequently raised. The advantages of irrigation are so manifest as not to need discussion. With an artificial supply of water the farmer is rendered independent of the season's rain, while the product of his lands is enormously increased.

One of the surprises to new arrivals in this section is the small amount of land that is needed to support a family. It is a fact that many families in Los Angeles county not only make a good living on five acres, or even less, of irrigated land, carefully tilled, but also manage to lay something by every year for a rainy day. In such cases the farmer raises most of the food products that are consumed by himself, his family and his stock, and always has something to sell when he comes to town. Ten acres are, in fact,

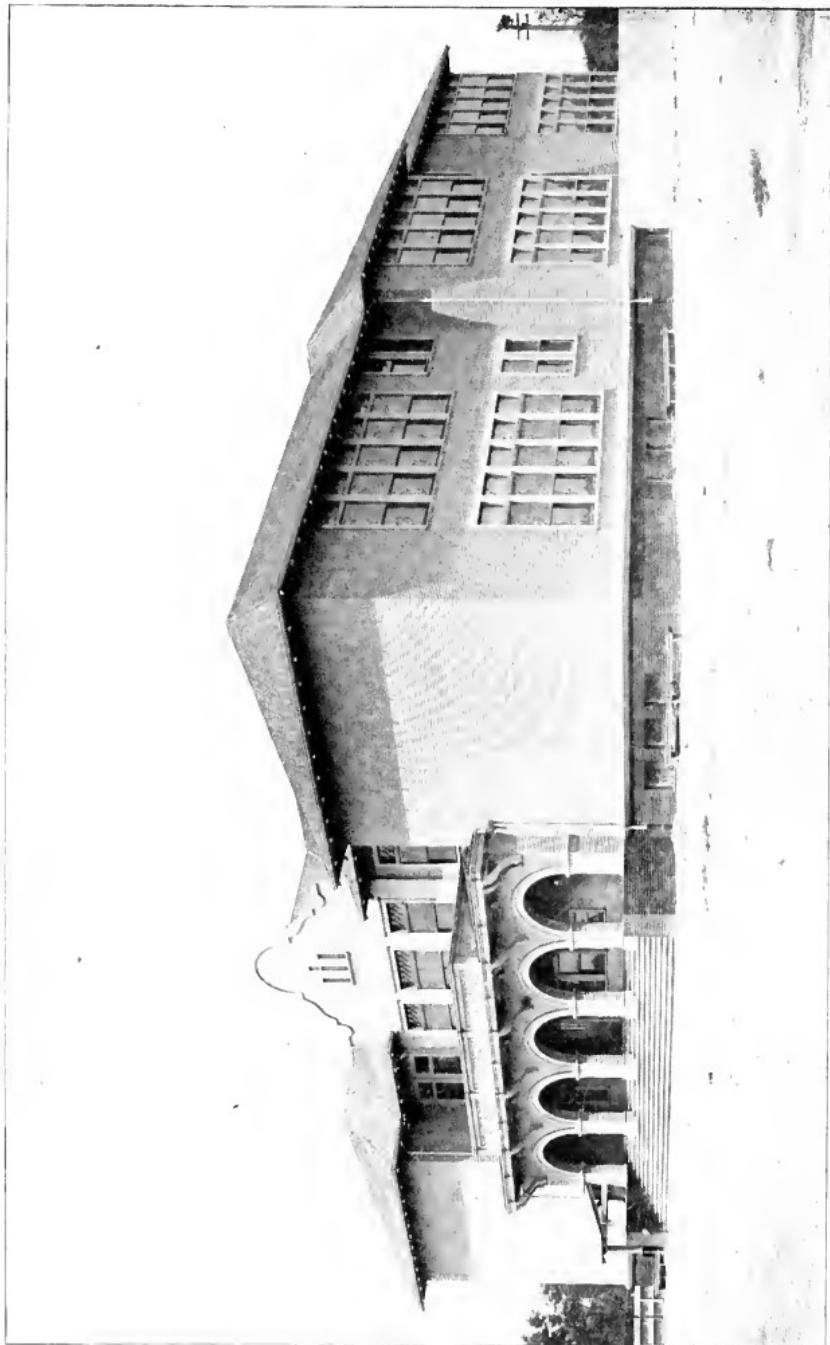
about all that one man and his family can attend to, if worked to their full capacity, and as soon as a settler begins to hire help the profits decrease very rapidly. Fruit trees can be planted on the land, between them small fruits, and then again vegetables, until the trees become too large. Under such circumstances there is a constant succession of crops.

A favorite method of settling land in Southern California, which offers many advantages, is the colony system. These colonies are made up, either here or in the East, among persons who are acquainted with each other, generally being residents of the same section. Each settler owns his ten, twenty or more acres independently, but by purchasing the land at wholesale, in a block, a great saving is effected. The settlers can also co-operate in purchasing supplies, piping water, canning, drying and otherwise preserving fruit, making olive oil and marketing their products. Besides all this, they have the advantage of social life from the start, with schools, churches, library, store, postoffice, etc., which otherwise might be long in coming. They do not feel like "strangers in a strange land," and their land will increase in value twice as fast as it would were it settled in a desultory manner. Many flourishing towns started thus.

The development of the horticultural industry in Los Angeles during the past few years has been remarkable. The most important horticultural product of the county is the orange. Besides the orange and lemon, the principal fruits raised in Los Angeles county are the almond, fig, prune, apricot, walnut, peach, pear and berries.

The shipment of citrus fruits from Southern California points during the season 1900-1901 amounted to 24,100 carloads, of which 21,173 were oranges. Last season they were somewhat less, but this season they are expected to be fully as large. A large proportion of these shipments were contributed by Los Angeles county. Deciduous fruits are shipped, fresh, canned, dried and crystallized. As previously mentioned, an active demand for our dried fruit has grown up in Europe.

Each section of the country, as a rule, has some agricultural or horticultural product of which it makes a specialty, although in some sections almost every crop raised in Southern California is grown. In Los Angeles county the leading center of orange culture is along the foothills of San Gabriel valley. Around Pomona, both citrus



PUBLIC SCHOOL, HOUSE, TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, LOS ANGELES

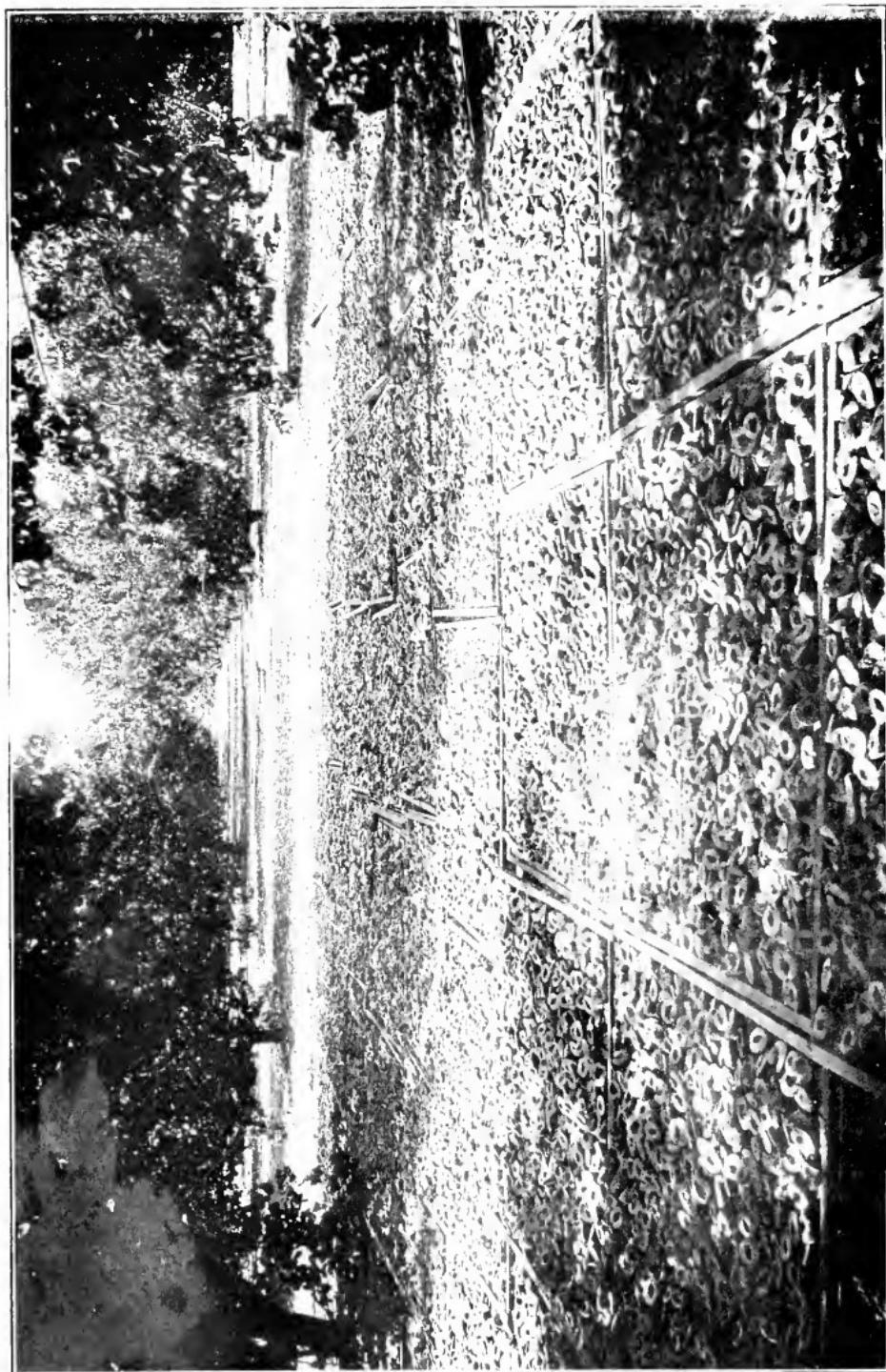
and deciduous fruits are raised, and a specialty is made of the olive. The lemon is raised at Whittier, in the San Gabriel valley, and back of Long Beach, as well as in the Cahuenga valley. The olive also flourishes in the San Fernando valley, and the almond thrives in the Antelope valley, where they have cold winters and land is cheap. The country around Downey is an all-round farming region, where large quantities of pork, butter, cheese, corn, and vegetables are raised. The walnut does particularly well around Rivera, just south of Los Angeles city. Strawberries are made a specialty at Gardena, Azusa and Glendale.

Alfalfa, which is largely grown for hay, is a most valuable forage plant. It is cut from three to six times a year. Large quantities of wheat and barley are raised. Los Angeles county corn sometimes grows to a height of twenty feet. Pumpkins have been raised weighing over 400 pounds. There is a beet-sugar factory at Alamitos. Los Angeles honey is celebrated all over the country. In the neighborhood of Los Angeles calla lilies, tuberoses, carnations and other flowers are raised by the acre. Hundreds of acres are devoted to the cultivation of celery, which is shipped East by the trainload. Winter vegetables, such as string beans, tomatoes, green peas and chile peppers, are shipped to the North and East during the winter months, realizing high prices.

Until only a few years ago, most of the butter consumed in Southern California was imported from the North and East. This is no longer the case, a number of creameries having been established during the past few years, with most successful results. There is room for more.

Poultry does well in Southern California, when it is given the same attention it receives in the East. Eggs always command a good price, seldom falling below 15 cents per dozen, and running from that up to 35 cents or more. In the line of big birds, ostriches are raised here for their plumes, and the industry is profitable. There is a large ostrich farm at South Pasadena, near Los Angeles.

Southern California is an ideal section for live-stock. The horses raised here have been noted for their speed and endurance from the time of the early Spanish settlers. Some famous thoroughbreds have been raised in Southern California, and it is the opinion of many that this section will one day rival Kentucky as a breeding ground for fine horses.



DRYING APRICOTS, LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Society and Sport

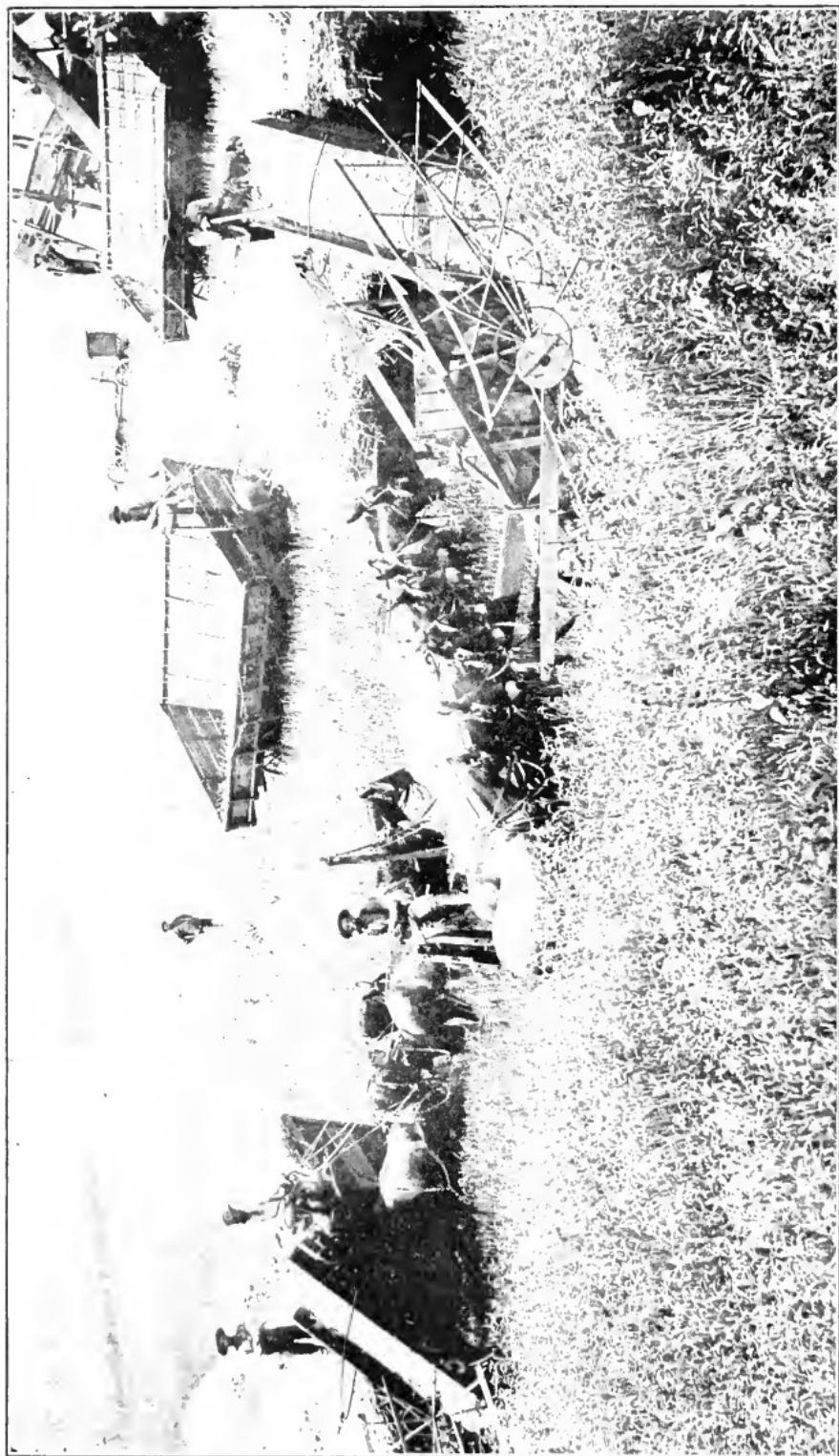
HOSE Eastern people who entertain the idea that Southern California is a sort of "jumping-off place," partaking of a "wild and woolly" character, are agreeably surprised, on arriving here, to find that, from a social standpoint,

Southern California communities compare more than favorably with those of a similar population in the East. This is not at all surprising when we consider that this section has been chiefly settled by people of culture from the country east of the mountains. In this respect Southern California has less of the old California character than any other part of the State. The old-time Spanish settlements found here and there appear like islands in the sea of modern American progress.

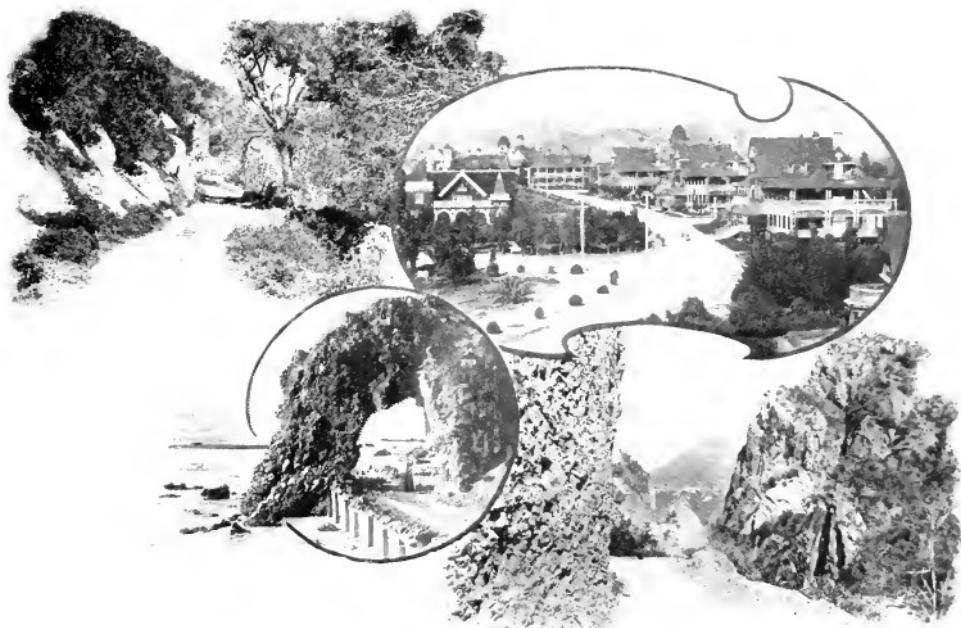
The school facilities of Los Angeles are especially good. Besides the complete system of public schools, private schools and colleges abound in Los Angeles, Pasadena and other towns. Many Eastern people avail themselves of the opportunity to send children with a tendency to weak lungs to a country where plenty of out-of-door exercise is a possibility every day in the year. Most of the leading religious denominations are represented, not only by scores of churches, but also by one or more religious colleges. The work of the school is further supplemented by an army of specialists in music, painting, and every department of art. The Chautauqua has an active membership of nearly a thousand, and meets annually at Long Beach. Lectures and other entertainments, by home and foreign talent, are of almost daily occurrence. The educational and social facilities afforded by Los Angeles are, in the widest sense of the word, unsurpassed. Public libraries are numerous and well stocked with the latest works.

The newspapers are far above the average, both in quantity and quality. Many brilliant writers and artists, unable to withstand the charms of Los Angeles, have made their permanent home here. There is not a secret society of any importance that is not represented.

Los Angeles society is cosmopolitan, every State in the Union, and almost every country in the world, being numerously represented. Visitors and newcomers are soon made to feel at home, and within a year regard themselves as old-time Angeleños.



HARVEST SCENE, SAN FERNANDO VALLEY, LOS ANGELES COUNTY



SANTA MONICA

A Seaside Resort 18 miles west of Los Angeles, Los Angeles and Pacific Electric Railway

Rest and Recreation

THE pleasure-seeker finds an "embarrassment of riches" in Southern California, as there are so many attractive points to visit between the sea coast and the mountain summits. Then, again, in Southern California almost every day in the year is a "fine day," so that the visitor is not restricted in the time which he can devote to making himself acquainted with the country. Los Angeles county offers many and varied attractions to the lover of nature, the mountain climber, the hunter, the naturalist, the botanist, the geologist, and the antiquarian, as well as those who come here simply for rest and recreation.

The Los Angeles county coast line contains a varied succession of scenery. In addition it has this great advantage, that the beauties of the beach and ocean may be enjoyed to perfection every month in the year. Even at midwinter, when the beaches on the Atlantic coast are deserted, numerous visitors may be seen at the Los Angeles county resorts on a Sunday or holiday, enjoying a dip in the surf,



LOS ANGELES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING

Under construction, between First and Second Streets, South Broadway

or gathering ocean treasures. Not only is the winter climate beyond all comparison with that of the Eastern coast at the same time of year, but the summer is also far more pleasant. On the coast line there is never an oppressively warm day.

The leading seaside resorts of Los Angeles county are Santa Monica, Redondo Beach, Long Beach, Terminal Island, and Santa Catalina Island. Santa Monica, which is reached in less than an hour by two lines of steam railroad and an electric road, is the best known and most populous resort of the country. It is a well improved, progressive little town, with beautiful homes, fine beach, and many attractions for summer visitors. Redondo has a large hotel; a wharf from which fine fishing may be had; a swimming bath, pebble beach, and a nursery where there are several acres of carnations. San Pedro is more of a shipping port than a seaside resort. The view from the high bluffs is very fine. Point Fermin lighthouse is about three miles from town. Across the bay from San Pedro is Terminal Island, a narrow spit of land, which, during the past few years, has become popular with Los Angeles people, many of whom have built neat cottages. This place has the advantage of the ocean on one side and the still water of the bay on the other. Long Beach, a few miles east of San Pedro, reached by steam and electric railroad, is a quiet family resort, with one of the finest stretches of hard, level beach on the coast, a pleasure wharf 1600 feet in length, and a pavilion. Many improvements have been made here during the past year. Alamitos Beach, adjoining Long Beach, has a high, breezy location on a bluff.



ANGELS' FLIGHT, OVER THIRD STREET TUNNEL



BATHING SCENE AT LONG BEACH

Santa Catalina is a picturesque mountainous island, about thirty miles in length and twenty-five miles from the mainland. The water here is remarkably calm and clear, so that marine growths may be seen at a depth of fifty feet or more. There is fine still-water bathing, big fish in immense quantity, stage riding, goat hunting, and other attractions. A comfortable hotel furnishes accommodations to visitors, and a fine band plays during the summer season. The island is conducted as an "up-to-date" winter as well as summer resort, a steamship making daily trips from San Pedro. Thousands of people from Southern California, Arizona, and more distant points, visit Catalina every year, many of them "camping out" for several months in cottages, or boarding at the hotel.

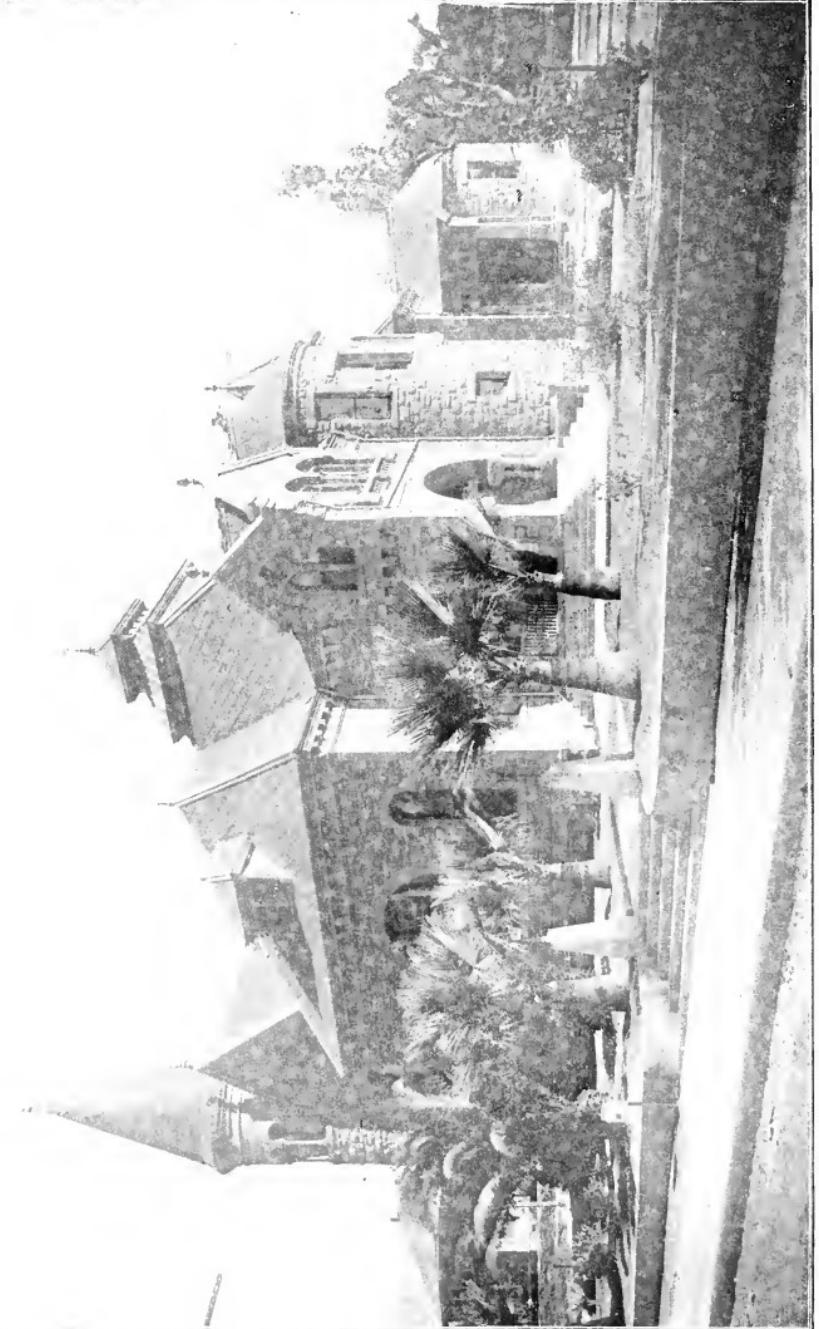


CALIFORNIA PRODUCTS

All things considered, there are few localities which offer such attractions to the mountain climber as Los Angeles. Making headquarters at Los Angeles, a dozen or more interesting mountain trips can be made with facility, each of them taking in an entirely new section of country, with different scenery and surroundings, and none of them occupying necessarily more than three days, while several of the most attractive can be made within twenty-four hours.

Another great advantage which the mountain climber has in Los Angeles county is the favorable nature of the climate, which enables him to altogether dispense with any anxiety in regard to the weather. During the summer months he knows that the weather

PASADENA LIBRARY
This is the finest building of its kind in Southern California, built after the Romanesque style, of green and buff stone from the Tehachapi Mountains and marble from Colton, California. It contains over 12,000 volumes of well-selected books



will be uniformly fine, and it is at that time of year that the climate on the mountain ranges is at its best, the hot air from the valleys being tempered by a steady breeze during the day.

The Sierra Madre, or Mother Mountain, the foothills of which are about ten miles from Los Angeles city, is a most picturesque and interesting range, which no tourist should fail to explore. Along this range are a number of interesting cañons, which offer great attractions to the mountaineer, the painter, the lover of nature, and the health-seeker, also fine sport to the fisherman and hunter.

The two most popular peaks in the Sierra Madre range are Mount Wilson and Mount Lowe. The former is reached by a comfortable trail, either on foot or on horseback. Near the summit is a picturesque camp, where good accommodations are furnished to visitors. The crest of the mountain is a park-like tract, shaded by giant pines, from which the visitor looks across a tremendous gorge into the heart of the range.

Mount Lowe is reached by railroad, cable and electric cars, the latter forming an interesting and ingenious system of mountain railway, which extends to Alpine Tavern at a height of about 5,000 feet. Here is a homelike mountain hotel constructed of logs. Half-way up is Echo Mountain, where there is another hotel and an observatory. A wonderful view of the San Gabriel valley, with Los Angeles and the ocean in the distance, is obtained. The balmy air of these pine-clad mountain heights is very invigorating. Some Los Angeles business men stop for several weeks in summer on the mountain, coming to town every morning.

Among the game found in Los Angeles county are wild geese, ducks, snipe, cottontail and jackrabbits, squirrels, foxes, deer, wild-cats, California lions and bear, the latter being found in the northern part of the county, within sixty miles of Los Angeles city. The angler finds plenty of trout in the mountain cañons. In the ocean there is excellent fishing, both with line and seine, and some remarkable catches are made. The yellowtail, ranging from 15 to 80 pounds in weight, is very numerous in the waters of the Pacific. The tuna attains a length of five feet or more, and weight of from 100 pounds upward. "Jew-fish" are sometimes caught weighing 400 pounds.

A popular and pleasant way of spending a summer vacation in Los Angeles county is in camping out. A party provided with a

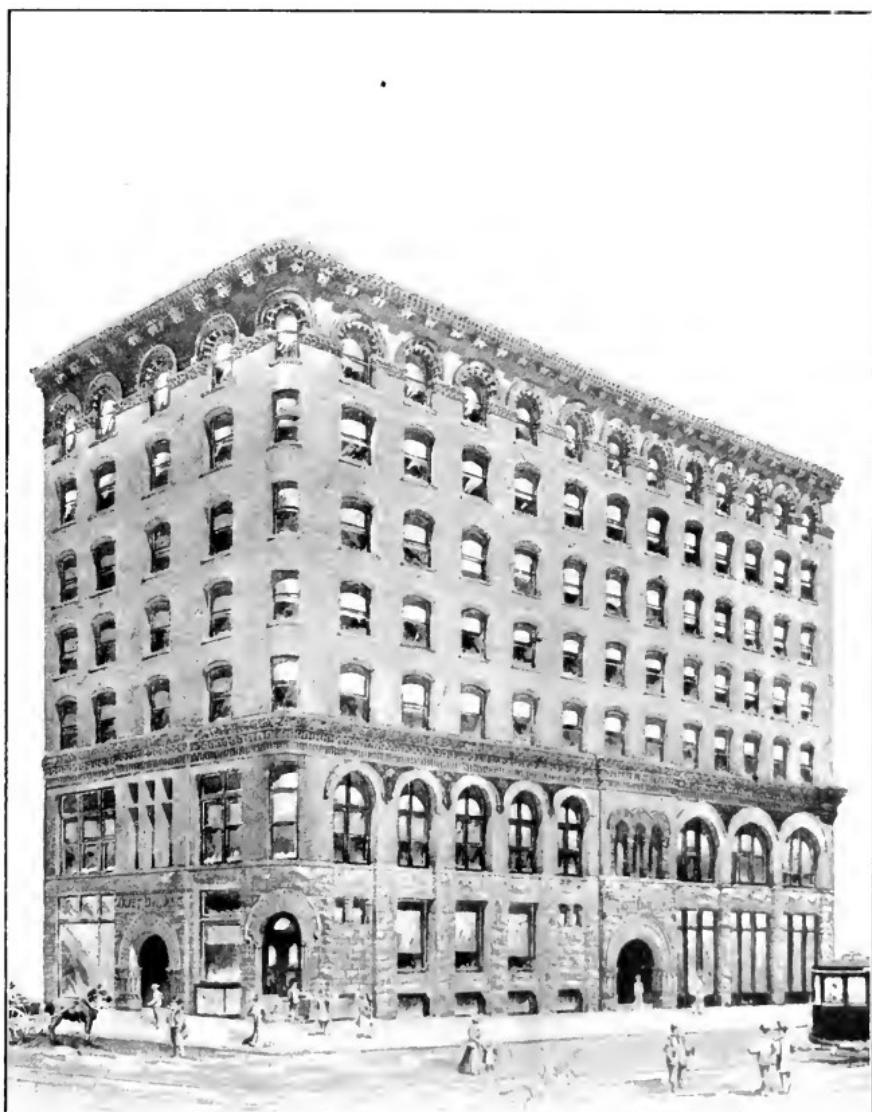


TERMINAL ISLAND ALL YEAR ROUND RESORT

comfortable covered wagon and a pair of good horses may derive much enjoyment and improved health from such a trip.

In the line of amusements, Los Angeles is well favored. There are three handsome and capacious theaters, also a pavilion, and a number of halls where entertainments are frequently given. Los Angeles attracts the best dramatic and musical talent that visits the West. There are frequent concerts, lectures, fairs, fruit and flower shows. Among outdoor recreations are racing, baseball and football games, golf, tennis tournaments, etc. The city is noted for the number of active fraternal, benevolent, literary, social, musical, artistic, scientific and dramatic societies. There are two good athletic clubs.

Pasadena has an annual carnival known as the Tournament of Roses, when may be seen a floral parade and battle of flowers, participated in by citizens in vehicles of every description, from a dog-cart to a six-horse coach, all smothered in fragrant blossoms.



LOS ANGELES TRUST COMPANY'S BUILDING



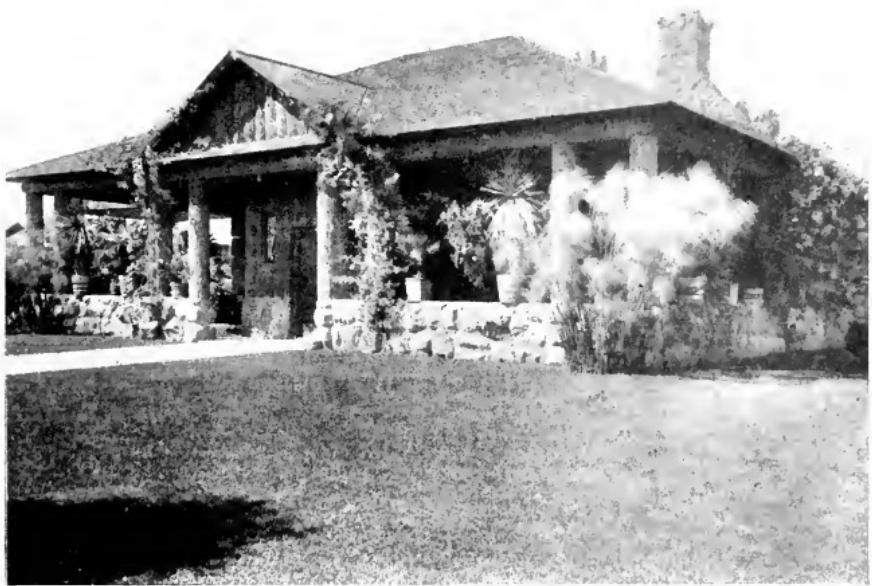
EATON FALLS NEAR PASADENA

Openings for Capital

WHILE Los Angeles county cannot properly be classed among the undeveloped sections of the country, outside capital having been invested here during the past few years, yet there are ample openings for the profitable use of money in this 4000 square miles of territory, with a present population of less than 250,000. Good interest is paid for money, on real estate loans, from 5 to 8 per cent. being readily obtained, the former on inside business property, and the latter on country land.

For fifteen years, since the subsidence of the real estate boom, in 1888, there has been no inflation in the prices of property here. Meantime, building operations have gone forward in Los Angeles with great activity, so that the time has now arrived when there is profit in the judicious subdivision of residence tracts, especially in the outskirts of the city.

The development of water for irrigation also affords good inducements to capital. During the past two years several hundred thousand acres of land have been made available for the cultivation of valuable crops in this manner; such land having increased in value through the development of water from



A RUSTIC HOME, WEST ADAMS STREET, LOS ANGELES



NO MATTER HOW SMALL THE HOME, NATURE DOES THE DECORATING IN CALIFORNIA



REDONDO HOTEL
Summer and winter resort, eighteen miles southwest of Los Angeles

three to ten-fold. The cost of boring wells is not large, although it is often beyond the means of settlers.

The openings for manufacturing enterprises in Los Angeles are many and varied. Not only do local manufacturers enjoy the advantage of cheap fuel, but they are also protected by the high rates of transportation on manufactured goods from the East. Then, again, the mild climate of this section facilitates manufacturing enterprises, rendering solid and expensive buildings unnecessary.

Among the openings for manufacturing in Los Angeles are fruit and vegetable drying and canning establishments and preserving works, jelly and jam factories. An establishment for the manufacture of first-class marmalade, utilizing the cheaper grade of oranges which cannot be shipped at a profit, should pay well, as we have here, besides cheap sugar, an abundance of kaolin for the manufacture of jars. In place of the bitter orange, which is used in the European product, the pomelo might be utilized to mix with the orange.

There is an excellent opening here for mineral reduction works. A smelter was commenced several years ago in the city, but was never completed. There has been a great development of the mineral fields of Southern California during the past few years. At present the

nearest smelters are at San Francisco, Kansas City and Denver. Petroleum has been successfully used in the smelting of ore. A promising field for a manufacturing enterprise in Los Angeles is the refining of crude petroleum.

There is a fish cannery at San Pedro which puts up a fine brand of sardines, for which a ready market is found throughout the country. Lobsters have been canned there on a small scale. The Pacific ocean abounds with fine fish, and there is room for a great extension of this industry.

Among the important new manufacturing enterprises introduced in Los Angeles recently are a factory for the preparation of electric wire, a glass factory, to make bottles and window glass, and a large factory for the manufacture of ornamental tiles. The latter is located at Tropico, a few miles north of Los Angeles.



THROUGH AN ORANGE GROVE, COVINA

On the "Inside Track"

Mineral Wealth



LTHOUGH Los Angeles county is chiefly noted as a horticultural section, its mineral wealth is by no means unimportant. Including petroleum, Los Angeles ranks fourth in mineral products among the counties of the State, and is the only county in California which leads in five mineral products.

Los Angeles is the center of a number of rich mineral fields in Southern California which last year yielded products to the value of about \$10,000,000. The chief of these, exclusive of petroleum and asphaltum, were gold and borax. There were also produced, in smaller quantities, silver, clay, gypsum, granite, cement, lime and a few other mineral substances.

The chief gold camp of this section is Randsburg, in Kern county, a short distance from the Los Angeles county line. During the past five years this camp has yielded over \$5,000,000 in gold and the production of that metal may be said to have hardly begun.

It was near the borders of Los Angeles and Ventura counties that gold was discovered in California, during the mission era, long before the discovery by Marshall at Coloma, which electrified the world. Some placer gold is still taken out in that section. Recently there have also been encouraging reports from gold quartz deposits in the Antelope valley, in the northern part of Los Angeles county. For many years some gold and silver have been taken out in Sierra Madre range, about twenty miles northeast of Los Angeles, but the formation there is so broken and the surface of the country is so covered with brush that prospecting is very difficult.

Los Angeles is the natural headquarters, not only for the mining fields of Southern California, above referred to, but also for the vast mining sections of Lower California, Sonora and Arizona, also of an immensely rich territory in Southern Utah and Nevada, which is about to be opened up to the world by the construction of the San Pedro and Salt Lake railroad. The manufacturing of mining machinery and supplies give employment to a large number of people. For some time past there has been talk about the construction of a custom smelter, and it is likely that one will be erected, probably at San Pedro.



OVER THE BRIDGE, WESTLAKE PARK, LOS ANGELES

Petroleum



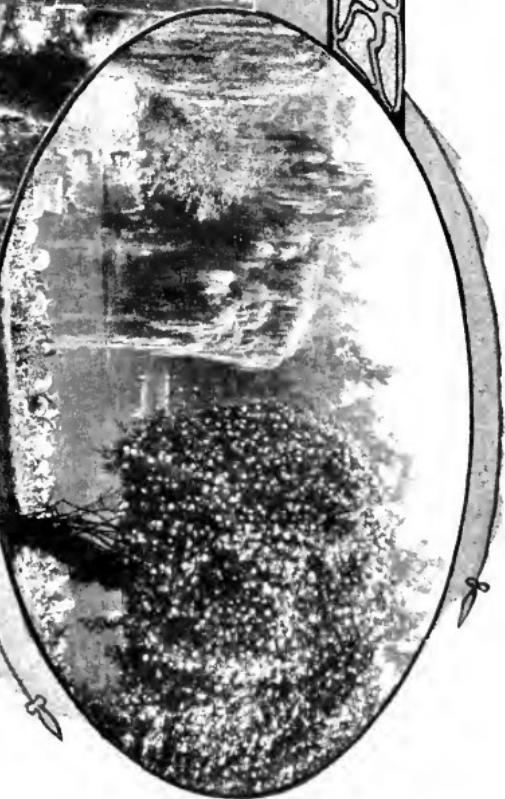
ONE of the most remarkable features of development in Los Angeles county and Southern California during the past few years has been the greatly increased production of petroleum. For over twenty-five years petroleum has been produced on a limited scale in Los Angeles and Ventura counties, but it is only within the past few years since the discovery of a rich field within the city limits of Los Angeles that the industry has assumed great importance. Today the petroleum industry of Southern California is attracting the attention of capitalists throughout the country. While development has been extended into other counties, Los Angeles still ranks high in the production of petroleum, having produced in 1902 about one-fourth of the total product of the State, which is estimated at about 12,000,000 barrels.

The oil produced in California differs from that of the Eastern States, being of a heavier grade, with an asphaltum base, and it is used almost exclusively for fuel. It has been adopted by most of the leading factories of this section, and is used largely by the railroads. A careful test recently made with a locomotive showed that oil at \$1.00 a barrel is equivalent to coal at \$4.00 a ton.

It is evident that the development of petroleum in California is yet in its infancy. Oil is found throughout the entire length of the State, from Mexico to the Oregon line, although so far the most important and profitable development has been in the southern counties. There is every reason to believe that within a few years California will be the leading petroleum State of the Union, and that the value of the oil product will exceed that of the gold mines. Indirectly, the oil industry in Southern California has been of great benefit to Los Angeles, in stimulating manufacturing and furnishing a large amount of business to the machine shops and foundries.



A THREE-YEAR OLD
The result of a Perfect Climate



BALDWIN'S RANCH,
ON THE LINE OF
PACIFIC ELECTRIC RAILWAY
TO MONROVIA



THE LOWE RAILWAY

Big Oaks from Small Acorns



MISTAKE, made by many who come to Southern California to cultivate the soil, or go into business of some kind is to start in too soon and on too large a scale, consequently it is not surprising to find that failures are often made by such people.

In case of those who aim to cultivate the soil, it is always best to wait a few months before making a purchase. A still better idea is for a newcomer to rent a place, something after the style of that which he contemplates purchasing. There are many openings for men of small capital in Southern California. Particularly is this true in regard to the working up of the by-products of our orchards and vineyards. Not long ago a man in Los Angeles started putting up chile peppers, doing all the work himself. Before long he was employing fifty hands, and is now doing a wholesale business. Then there is a firm whose name is now known all over the world, with an immense factory, employing hundreds of hands, and exporting by the carload to Europe, which started a few years ago in a room ten feet by twenty, putting up crystallized fruit.

What these people have done, others may do, but in all cases let the newcomer remember David Crockett's advice, and be sure he is on the right track before he goes ahead.

Cost of Living

THERE is probably no important city in the United States, where most of the necessities of life are more reasonable in price than in Los Angeles. The following are normal retail prices, for an average year:

Pears, 1 to 3 cents per pound; peaches, 2 to 3 cents; plums, 2 to 3 cents; apples, 3 to 5 cents; quinces, 2 to 3 cents; grapes, 2 to 5 cents; pomegranates, 4 to 6 cents; fresh figs, 2 to 3 cents; watermelons, 5 to 15 cents each; canteloupes, 5 to 15 cents each; lemons, 10 to 15 cents per dozen; oranges, 10 to 40 cents per dozen; guavas, 6 to 7 cents per pound; blackberries, 5 to 10 cents; strawberries, 5 to 12 cents; raspberries, 10 to 15 cents.

Potatoes, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per 100 pounds; seed potatoes, a little higher usually; squash, 2 cents per pound; string beans, 3 to 5 cents; sugar peas, 4 to 5 cents; tomatoes, 3 to 5 cents; celery, 5 cents per bunch; sweet corn, 15 cents per dozen; cucumbers, 10 cents per dozen; egg plant, 5 to 7 cents each; carrots and turnips, 2 cents per pound.

Beef: Round steak, 12½ cents per pound; chuck, 10 cents; rib, 15 cents; sirloin, 17½ cents; porterhouse, 20 cents; tenderloin, 18 cents; rib roast, 15 cents; chuck roasts, 10 cents; leg of mutton, 12½



OSTRICH FARM, SOUTH PASADENA

cents; shoulder, 10 cents; chops, 15 cents; lamb, 15 to 20 cents; veal, 10 to 12½ cents; roast pork, 10 to 12½ cents.

Fish, 10 to 15 cents per pound; oysters, 50 to 60 cents per quart. Oysters are imported from the north.

Butter, 30 to 35 cents per pound; eggs, 20 to 25 cents per dozen; chickens, 75 to 90 cents; ducks, 75 to 85 cents; turkeys, 18 to 20 cents per pound; rabbits, 20 cents.

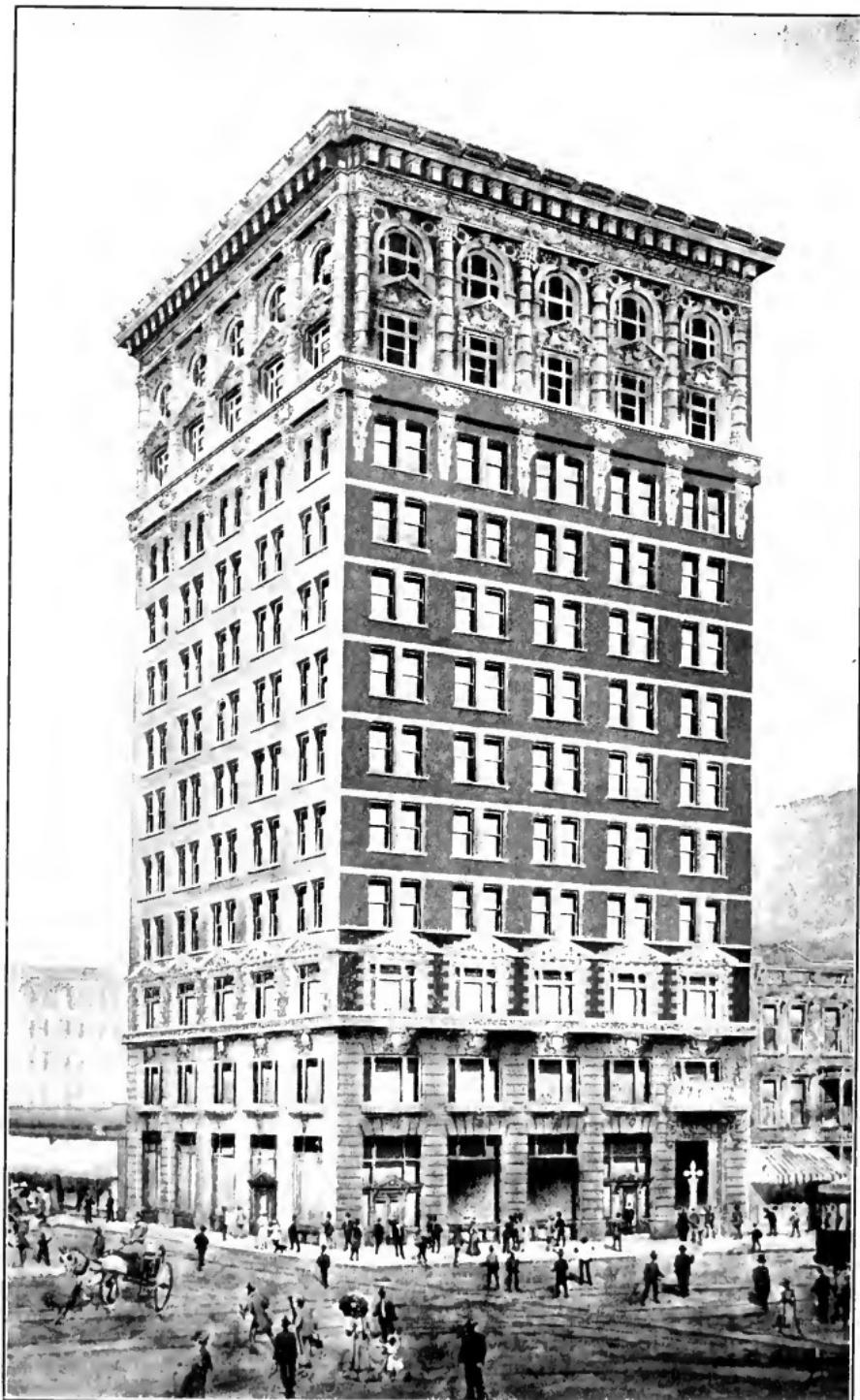
Groceries are reasonable in price. Coal oil sells at 75 cents to \$1.15 per five-gallon can; flour at \$1.15 per fifty-pound sack.

Cordwood—eucalyptus, oak or mesquite—is worth in ordinary seasons, from \$7 to \$9 per cord, and coal from \$10 to \$12 per ton. Coal oil is largely used for fuel; also a distillate, made from Los Angeles crude petroleum.

Lumber averages from \$21 to \$23 per thousand for rough pine; \$22 to \$30 for rough redwood, and \$40 to \$45 for surfaced redwood. Pine is generally used for building and redwood for interior finish. Houses may be built at from \$250 to \$400 per room.



WINTER SCENE, OSTRICH FARM, SOUTH PASADENA



SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST BUILDING
(Under contract)

Wages in Southern California

Following are the average wages paid in Southern California.

Day labor, 17½ to 25 cents per hour; ranch hands, \$20 to \$30 per month, and board; milkers, \$30 to \$40 per month and board.

Clerks, \$25 to \$85 per month; bookkeepers, \$50 to \$125 per month; stenographers, \$30 to \$100 per month.

Teamsters, \$2 to \$2.50 per day; street car conductors, 23 cents per hour; street car motormen, 23 cents per hour; machinists, 30 to 45 cents per hour; moulders, 25 to 40 cents per hour.

Fruit packers, piece work, earn \$1 to \$2.50 per day; teams, with drivers, nine hours' work, \$3.50 per day; electric linemen, 1st to 5th grade, \$59 to \$85 per month; 6th grade, \$2 per day; butchers, first-class, \$18 per week; bakers, ten hours, union scale, \$3 per day; tailors, union shops, \$20 per week; others, \$18 to \$20 per week; piece workers make up to \$25 per week. Oil well workers: Drillers, \$5 per day; pumpers, \$3 per day; tool dressers, \$2.50 to \$3 per day; roustabouts, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day.

The following are for eight-hour day's work:

Carpenters, \$3.50 per day; brick masons, \$5 to \$6 per day; plasterers, \$5 to \$6 per day; laborers, \$1.50 to 2.50 per day; hod carriers, \$3.50 per day; painters, \$3.50 per day; electricians, \$3.50 per day; plumbers, \$4.50 per day; galvanized iron workers, \$3.50 per day; lathers, \$2.50 per 1000, a day's work being about 1000.

For work overtime, wages time and one-half; for work on holidays, double time.

A Few Don'ts

Don't imagine when you come to Southern California that you will find here a portion of the "wild and woolly West." Southern California is fully on a par with any of the Eastern States, and ahead of some of them, in what our Boston friends refer to as "culture."

Don't imagine that it is an easy thing to find a soft job, at good pay, in Los Angeles, or elsewhere in Southern California. On the contrary, this is probably the least promising city of the size in the United States for persons who are seeking light employment, in the shape of clerks, or bookkeepers, or anything of that kind, as well as for lawyers, and doctors, and parsons, and other professional men, or for people who desire to run a small store of some kind. The reason for this is that Southern California is the Mecca for thousands of invalids, who are glad to make enough to pay their board and lodging, while they recover their health. On the other hand, there is an active demand for mechanics of all kinds, for laborers and for men—and women—who are able to do anything a little better than the other fellow.

Don't imagine that you can buy in Southern California land which will net the owner \$100 per acre per annum at the same price you pay in the East for land which will not yield an income of over \$15 per acre.

Don't imagine that farming in Southern California is all fun—that all you have to do is to sit under your own vine and fig tree and watch things grow. It is true that under the sunny sky of Southern California the cultivation of the soil is a far pleasanter job than in the country east of the mountains, but even here, to insure good results, diligent, intelligent and persistent work is necessary.

Don't imagine that because this is a "semi-tropic" climate, you will not need any warm clothing on your body, or artificial warmth in the house. You will find warm clothing and an occasional open fire very desirable, to counteract the great drop which takes place in the thermometer, between half an hour before and half an hour after sunset.

Don't buy a place until you have investigated it, or have had some person investigate, upon whom you can rely. Better still, don't buy a farm until you have rented a place for a year, and have become acquainted with local conditions.

Striking Facts

Southern California (including Fresno and Kern Counties) produces 95 per cent of the citrus fruits shipped from the State, the crop, in a normal year, amounting to about 25,000 carloads.

Southern California produces all of the petroleum output of the State, the product in 1902 amounting to 12,000,000 barrels.

Southern California leads the world in the quality of its sugar beets, some beets raised last year running 25 per cent sugar. The output of the four sugar factories in 1902 was valued at \$3,600,000.

The population of Los Angeles city in 1880 was 11,311; in 1890, 50,395; in 1900, 102,479. Today the population is conservatively estimated at 125,000.

The bank clearings of Los Angeles for 1902 amounted to \$243,683,927, an increase of nearly 40 per cent over 1901.

The value of buildings erected in Los Angeles in 1902 was about \$9,000,000.

According to the United States census, Los Angeles made the largest percentage of increase of population of any city in the United States during the decade 1890-1900.

Los Angeles leads American cities in increased bank clearings.

In November, 1902, Los Angeles ranked fourth among all the cities of the country in the value of buildings erected.

During 1902 Los Angeles increased more rapidly in population and wealth in proportion to its size than any other city in the world.

Trips from Los Angeles

Following are among the principal trips of interest to tourists that may be made from Los Angeles, within a limit of two days. The trips to Catalina Island, Santa Barbara, and San Diego may be made within a day, but that would leave little or no time for inspection. Unless otherwise stated, these places are all reached by steam railroad.

HALF-DAY TRIPS.

- Santa Monica, Ocean Park; steam and electric road.
- Port Los Angeles, Terminal Island, Long Beach, San Pedro, Redondo Beach; steam and electric road.
- Baldwin's Ranch, San Gabriel Mission; steam, electric and tally-ho.
- Ostrich Farm; steam and electric road.
- Soldiers' Home; steam and electric road.
- Pasadena; steam and electric road.
- Whittier and Santa Fe Springs.
- Hollywood and Cahuenga Valley; electric road.
- San Fernando Mission.

ONE-DAY TRIPS.

- Mount Lowe, electric road.
- "Kite-shaped track" of the Santa Fe system, including stops at Riverside and Redlands.
- "Inside Track" of the Southern Pacific, including stops at Pomona and Ontario.
- Alamitos, Oxnard or Chino sugar factory.
- Santa Ana, Orange, Tustin and surroundings.
- Oil wells of Whittier, Fullerton and Puente; railroad and private conveyance.
- Monrovia, Duarte, and Azusa (heart of San Gabriel Valley).
- San Buenaventura.
- San Juan Capistrano Mission.

TWO-DAY TRIPS.

- Santa Catalina Island, railroad and steamship.
- Santa Barbara.
- Wilson's Peak, railroad, stage and burros.
- Bear Valley; railroad and stage.
- Idyllwild (Strawberry Valley); railroad and stage.
- Elsinore.
- San Luis Rey Mission; railroad and stage.
- San Diego, Coronado Beach and Mexican line.

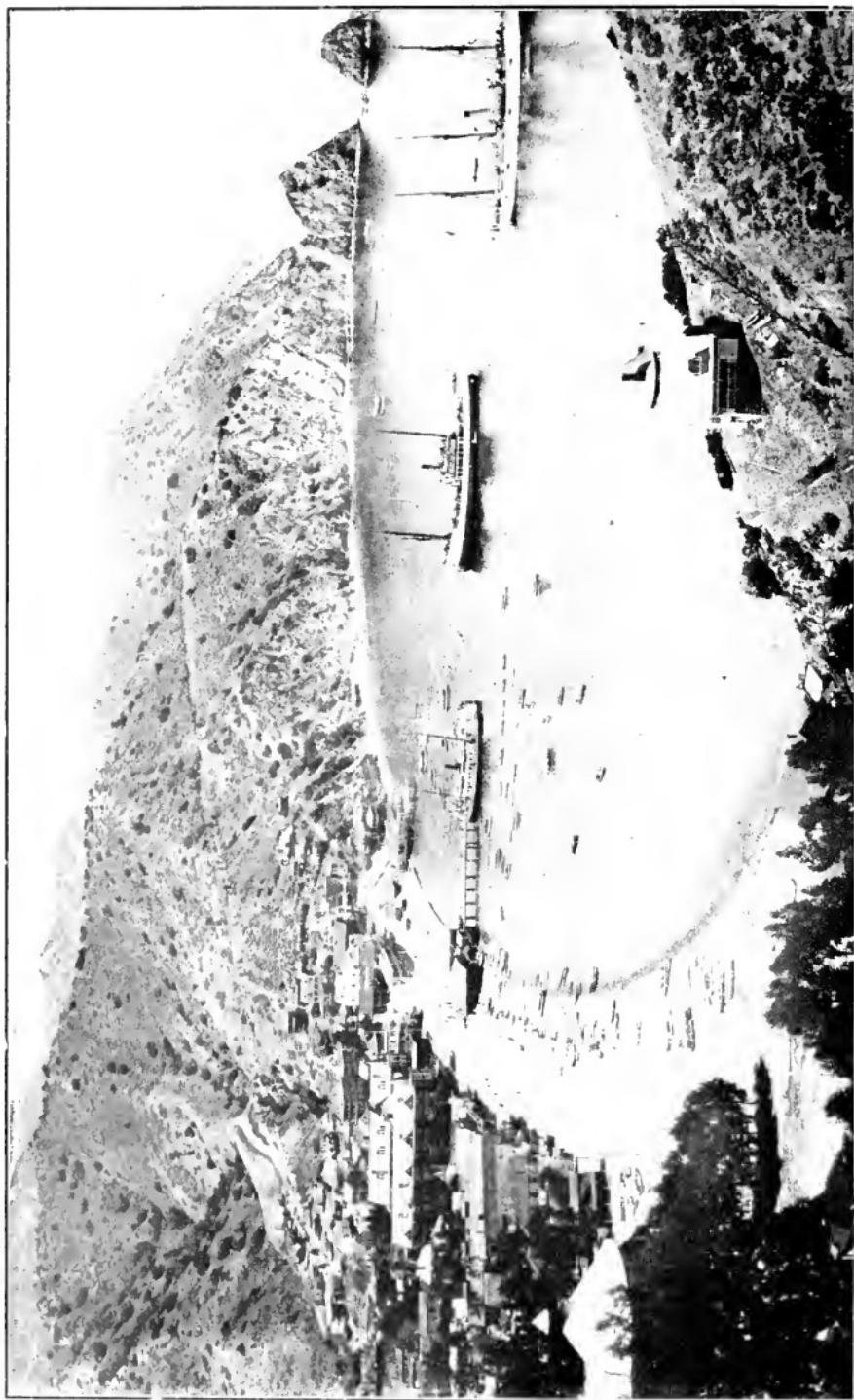
Southern California Products

Following is the estimated value of the principal products of the seven southern counties for 1902:

Citrus Fruits	\$14,000,000
Gold and Silver	5,674,000
Copper	220,000
Petroleum	6,000,000
Borax	1,274,700
Hay	3,300,000
Vegetables and Fruits consumed.....	3,000,000
Dried Fruits and Raisins	2,000,000
Grain	3,000,000
Canned Goods	1,500,000
Sugar	3,600,000
Fertilizers	635,000
Nuts	1,400,000
Cement, Clay, Brick, Sandstone and Granite	1,278,000
Wine	400,000
Beer	1,000,000
Butter	780,000
Beans	1,800,000
Asphaltum	625,000
Eggs	525,000
Celery	300,000
Poultry	330,000
Hides	150,000
Fresh fish	302,000
Canned fish	155,000
Wool	100,000
Vegetables exported	350,000
Cheese	165,000
Olives and Olive Oil	100,000
Salt, Mineral Waters, Lithia, Mica, Ser-	
pentine	474,800
Honey	45,000
Lime	275,400
Pork, Beef, Mutton—dressed	3,234,000
Miscellaneous Manufactured Products	24,000,000
	<hr/>
	\$81,992,900

The shipment of dried fruits from this section direct to Europe has become an important branch of the horticultural industry during the past few years, and is steadily growing.

The manufacture of machinery for the farmers, miners and oil men, gives employment to a large number of men in Los Angeles.



AVALON — SANTA CATALINA ISLAND

An Island Summer Resort of Los Angeles, noted for its Fishing and Bathing

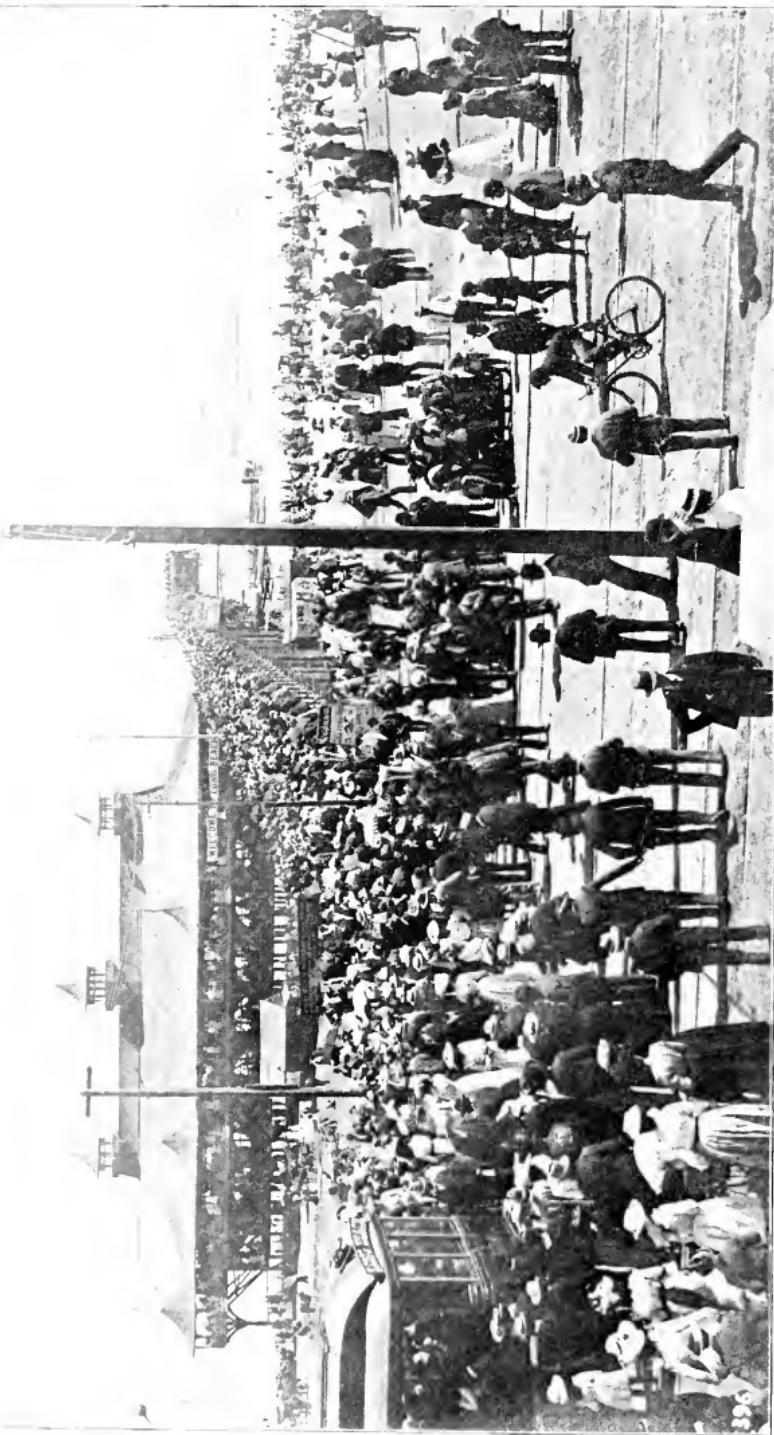
Distances from Los Angeles

Miles.	Miles.	Miles.			
Albuquerque	888	Highland Park.....	4	San Gabriel Mission. 11	
Alhambra	8	Kingman	372	San Gorgonio 81	
Alosta	26	Lincoln Park.....	7	San Fernando 22	
Alpine	63	Long Beach.....	22	San Francisco..... 484	
Anaheim	28	Lugonia	65	San Jacinto 70	
Artesia	20	Merced	333	San Juan Capistrano. 57	
Azusa	23	Mojave	102	San Pedro 25	
Barstow	141	Monrovia	18	Santa Ana..... 35	
Bagdad	219	Monte Vista.....	18	Santa Anita..... 16	
Ballona	12	Mound City	61	Santa Barbara..... 110	
Banning	86	Newhall	30	Santa Monica..... 19	
Crescenta Cañada....	13	National City.....	130	Santa Paula..... 66	
Cahuenga Pass.....	8	Needles	310	Savannah	12
Corona	55	Newport Landing....	34	Sel'gman	460
Colton	58	Norwalk	17	Sepulveda	9
Compton	12	Ontario	39	Spadra	30
Covina	22	Orange	33	Sierra Madre Villa... 16	
Cajon Summit.....	85	Pasadena	9	Temecula	63
Cabazon	93	Pomona	34	Tustin	41
Cucamonga	42	Puente	20	Terminal	25
Downey	13	Redlands	67	Whittier	20
Duarte	19	Redondo Beach....	20	Tejunga	16
Elsinore	85	Riverside	65	Wilmington	21
Florence	7	San Bernardino....	62	Winslow	602
Fresno	278	San Buenaventura....	80	Williams	510
Fulton Wells.....	14	San Diego	126	Yuma	250

Altitude Above Sea Level

Alesandro	1,536	Glendora	747	Oceanside	44
Alpine Tavern.....	5,000	Hemet	1,500	Old Baldy	10,142
Altadena	1,550	Hesperia	3,184	Olive	228
Anaheim	164	Highlands	1,315	Orange	178
Arrowhead	1,226	Inglewood	117	Oro Grande	2,625
Azusa	616	Lamanda Park....	735	Pasadena	829
Barstow	2,105	Lincoln Park.....	635	Perris	1,450
Box Springs.....	1,536	Lordsburg	1,041	Redlands	1,349
Cajon	2,027	Los Angeles	270	Rialto	1,201
Capistrano	138	Mentone	1,640	Rivera	154
Carlsbad	41	Modjeska	343	Riverside	875
Centinela	150	Mojave	2,751	Rubio	220
Claremont	1,143	Monrovia	434	San Bernardino... 1,075	
Colton	977	Mt. Grayback....	11,725	San Dimas	41
Duarte	497	Mt. Lowe	6,200	San Jacinto	1,535
East Highlands....	1,332	Mt. San Bernar-		San Marcos	508
Echo Mountain....	3,500	dino	10,100	Santa Ana	135
Elsinore	1,281	Mt. San Jacinto...	10,997	Santa Fé Springs.. 159	
El Toro	428	Murietta	1,688	South Pasadena... 674	
Escondido	640	North Cucamonga.	1,115	Summit	3,810
Etiwanda	1,143	North Ontario....	1,212	Temecula	1,001
Fullerton	16c	North Pomona....	1,074	Victor	2,713
Garvanza	550	Observatory Peak.	6,723	Winchester	1,467

A WINTER SCENE AT LONG BEACH



The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce



THE Chamber of Commerce, although its work is for the public, is a private corporation, possessing a membership of business and professional men of Los Angeles and Southern California. These contribute one dollar per month toward the expense of maintaining the institution.

One of the main features of the organization is to supply information and answer correspondence relative to the resources and productive features of the southern portion of the State. It also maintains a free exhibit of natural and manufactured products. This exhibit, which occupies the greater portion of the upper floor of a building on the corner of Fourth street and Broadway, specially erected for the purpose, is visited by thousands of people yearly, from all parts of the world. Work has commenced on a fine new building for the Chamber on Broadway between First and Second streets. The average yearly registration is 165,000. In addition to maintaining this exhibit, the Chamber has taken charge of the Southern California exhibit at the World's Fair, the Mid-Winter Fair at San Francisco; the Cotton States International Exposition, Atlanta; the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, and supplied two displays for the World's Fair at Paris. It has also assisted in supplying the exhibits for Hamburg, Germany, and Guatemala, and had a fine exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo. Preparations are now being made for an exhibit at St. Louis.

The following pamphlets, issued by the Chamber, can be had on application at the office, or will be sent to any address upon receipt of five cents for postage:

Climate and Health.

Los Angeles as a Summer Resort.

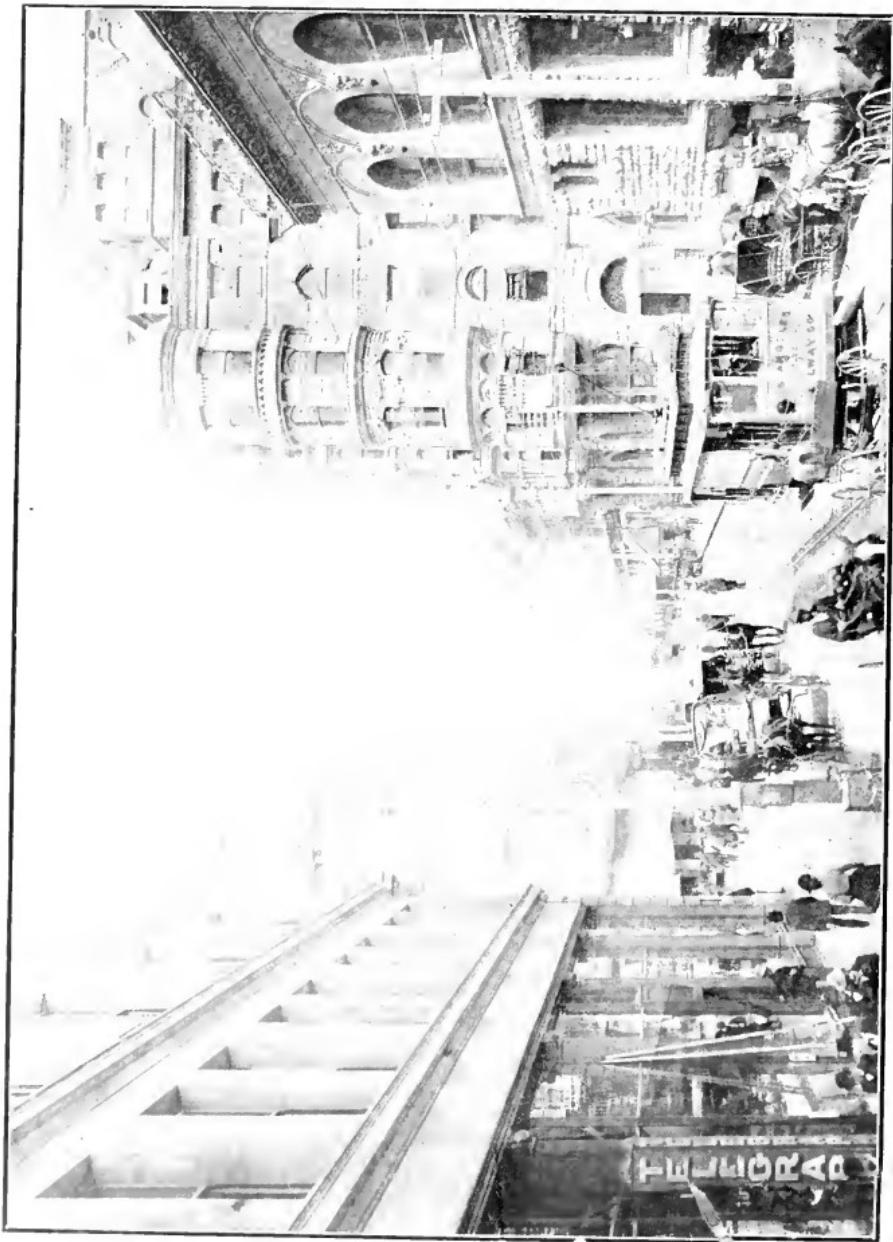
Petroleum Fuel and Manufactures.

City of Pasadena, Riverside County,
Orange County, San Diego County, Santa
Barbara County, Ventura County, Fresno
County.

Copies of the Annual Special Editions
of the Los Angeles Times, Herald and
Express.



PAMPAS GRASS



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